

Education grants reprieved

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has decided, after pressure from Tory "wets", to make substantial concessions to parents and students in planned cuts in student grants.

The minimum student grant of £410 will not now be abolished next year, although its value is expected to be reduced in real terms.

It is understood the proposed savings of nearly £100m in a full year on expenditure on student grants, and fees of £300m, which had originally been agreed by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and the Treasury, have been more than halved.

The increase in the scale of the assumed parental contribution toward the grant will not be as steep as originally proposed, although the parental income scale will probably not be indexed as usual for inflation.

Esso call for all-out strike

The tanker drivers' pay dispute worsened when shop stewards representing 2,000 men recommended an all-out strike, which would affect petrol supplies and oil deliveries to industry. Workers will vote on the recommendation on Monday and Tuesday. Page 2



Third force 'will act within law'

The Rev Ian Paisley seems to be playing down the paramilitary nature of his new third force. At a Belfast press conference he insisted that the group would operate within the law as a support to the RUC by collecting information. Page 2

Play with fire sanctioned

The National Theatre production of Aeschylus's Greek trilogy, Oresteia, will be seen with an eight foot torch, burning a naked flame, despite objections by the Greater London Council. Mr Edmund McDermott, the Horseferry Road magistrate, ruled that the flame is essential to the play. Page 3

Interest rates lift sterling

The pound added trading in London at a five-month high of \$1.9365 against a weaker dollar. Investors moved their money into sterling to take full advantage of Britain's high interest rates. Page 17

England impress in Test match

Botham and Dilley took four wickets each when England quickly dismissed India for 179 runs in the first Test at Bombay. Gavaskar made 55 and England had scored 15 for the loss of Gooch by the close of play. Page 22

Israel urged to back Europe

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, held urgent talks with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, to try to prevent an Israeli veto of European participation in the Sinai peace-keeping force. Meanwhile, it was announced that Mr Philip Heath, President Reagan's special envoy, is returning to the Middle East. Page 5

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EEC leaders fail to reach summit accord

By Ian Murray and David Spanier

Driven on by Mrs Thatcher, who has been chairing the European summit meeting at Lancaster House in London, EEC government leaders struggled throughout yesterday then failed to reach agreement on reforming the Community's agricultural policy and budget.

All that could be salvaged from the wreckage was an agreement to resubmit the controversial sections of the reform paper to yet another special meeting of foreign ministers.

This meeting, which will probably be held in about a month's time, will strive to unlock the many conflicting positions of the member countries over the agricultural and budgetary problems. It is likely to take the form of a private meeting in some secluded place rather like the one held at Brocket Hall in Hertfordshire at the start of Britain's current presidency of the European Community.

Mrs Thatcher put on a brave face and told a press conference: "I think we got to grips in a very candid way with the difficult parts of the mandate. There were 20 closely-typed pages, with a great deal of detail, and we went over it paragraph by paragraph, to see where we agreed and where we differed. We had two very, very useful days."

The Prime Minister added that she did not account this effort a failure at all—on the contrary, the discussion was more determined than she had ever known at a European Council.

However, the outcome is a severe blow to Mrs Thatcher, who had hoped to crown the British presidency with a successful conclusion to this argument which has been undermining the European Community for several years.

It is also a great disappointment to the European Commission which has found that most of its proposals for compromise, however carefully phrased, have been rejected in their entirety. The Commission now finds itself having to go back and draw up a new set of proposals for the foreign ministers and by now is in a desperate state to know what might achieve any sort of breakthrough.

Although the first item on the agenda proposing new regional and social policies for the Community was settled, all the other problems remained unsolved which leaves no chance of final agreement.

A British spokesman said there was a general desire not to accept defeat and not to lose this opportunity, but the discussions were enormously complex, touching on issues of vital national interest.

Three key issues faced the representatives of the ten member states in addition to Britain, includes: West Germany, France, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and Luxembourg.

These were milk, Mediterranean produce and pricing, which were holding up settlement of the farm policy section.

One difficulty, according to several European delegations, was that Britain had been trying to force through an overall agreement when the member states were still widely divided on their approach, especially on reform of the reform of the budget contributions.

A Danish diplomat summed up crisply in the press: "The settlement of the French and the Germans scored an own goal in giving Mrs Thatcher too much on the budget. They are going to score a goal for themselves this time."

Heath hint of SDP-Tory coalition

By Julian Haviland and George Clark

Mrs Shirley Williams's overwhelming victory in the Crosby by-election for the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance was described yesterday by both Conservative and Labour politicians as a warning which neither party could afford to ignore.

Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, said that Crosby was a major triumph for the SDP and Mrs Williams. It was the birth of a new party, and Conservatives had better recognize the facts.

Mr Heath, answering questions on television, accepted the possibility of Conservative MPs joining the Social Democrats in government after the next general election, and of playing a role in that government himself if Mrs Thatcher proved unacceptable. "There might be invitations" which he could accept, he said.

Senior members of the SDP who heard Mr Heath said later that they believed they had been listening to a potential ally.

The SDP leaders themselves talked unblinkingly of forming, or at least helping to form, the next government. In

Officials from the EEC and member governments had worked through the night, but they had failed to reach agreement on reforming the Community's agricultural policy and budget.

"Whenever you try to set anything down on paper, you come up against reality," the British spokesman said.

An indication of the importance of the all-night discussion was that two agriculture ministers, those of France and Ireland, chose to sit with their officials through the night.

According to observers, Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and formidable defender of peasant farmers, threw into the waste-paper basket any threat to French rights.

The positions of the ten varied according to how much each of them thought a settlement would cost them individually. In essence, therefore, the countries who recognized their own weakness were more likely to be adopting the toughest position and trying to attract support from poorer and smaller countries.

Britain was manoeuvred into an almost isolated position because every nation felt that the end of the exercise of changing the Community had been precipitated by British demands.

Britain made it clear it was still looking for a permanent budget mechanism, which other countries would have to perpetuate a system whereby it always paid into the Community roughly the same amount as it received from it.

Britain championed the idea of bringing agricultural prices down and in line with world prices. It was also determined to resist any idea that there should be special help for the small farmers to the detriment of larger and more efficient units.

Both these positions, the agriculture was diametrically opposed to those of France, which was as determined as Britain in its desire to hold up prices to assure incomes, and to give extra help to small farmers. France was keen to see a win concessions on these points by agreeing to medium-term budgetary help for Britain.

West Germany, which has already accepted the fact it will have to contribute to the largest single contributor to the budget, was prepared to allow a further three-year package to help Britain out, but only on the strict condition that its share of budget payments would fall below the present level of 30 per cent. Although West Germany broadly supported the British position on agriculture, it was not making a particular issue of any point.

Denmark, which proposed directly giving more to the Community membership than almost any other country remained firmly opposed to any changes, especially at a time when it has a general election.

Ireland, with its strong agricultural interest, aligned itself with the French position, seeking protection for small farmers. Confident that any new budget arrangement would still leave it as a net beneficiary it took no strong position on the budget question.

The same was the case with Italy, which was also concerned to gain more from the Community membership than almost any other country remained firmly opposed to any changes, especially at a time when it has a general election.

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Rescue: A sightseeing boat in Hamilton harbour, Bermuda, goes to the aid of a yacht which was demasted and drifting in 100 mph winds. Twenty-four people are being sought from a West German boat which sank in the Atlantic off the island.

Monocled 'general' led failed coup

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Nov 27

While mercenaries who tried to overthrow President Albert René of the Seychelles this week were led by a dapper, monocled English "general", aged about 60, whose verdict was a pity that it had failed, but it would provide a valuable lesson for the future.

His second-in-command, who was well over six feet tall and heavily built, had a South African or Rhodesian accent.

This description of the ring-leaders of the group that landed at the Seychelles airport on Wednesday night, and attempted to overthrow the government, was given by passengers of the plane which was hijacked to Durban, in South Africa, where 44 mercenaries were arrested after five hours of negotiations.

According to passengers, the mercenaries forced the aircraft into landing, then, using the passengers as hostages, forced the pilot to take off.

On board, the mercenaries were in high spirits. They told the passengers that senior South African officials knew of the operation and had approved it.

A passenger said some of the mercenaries wore swimming trunks or running shorts and sports shirts, but the "general" was smartly dressed in a sports jacket and slacks, with a white shirt and tie. He had a monocle in his breast pocket.

He was about sixty, about five feet ten, obviously had a lot of military experience and everyone called him "Sir".

Many of the mercenaries had South African names and some spoke Afrikaans.

The leader was heard to tell his second-in-command: "It is our mission to take the front gate with three men." But the group was calm and relaxed and appeared to agree that the operation had gone well, despite its result.

During the flight to Durban, the passengers were told that the group was not a threat to the Seychelles, although they said the South Africans knew about the operation, passengers said.

The "general" never spoke to the passengers until the plane landed in Durban, where he said to a woman: "I hope you realized the danger you were in." Passengers described the landing as "a bit of a fiasco" when the plane was "almost" "absolutely hair-raising".

Police interrogation, page 5

Russia tries to dispel food price rumours

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 27

A senior Soviet Government official interrupted a television sports programme last night to quash widespread rumours of a steep rise in food prices in January.

In an unscheduled broadcast, Mr Andrei Kuznetsov, the deputy chairman of the State Prices Committee, said while prices for food and other commodities would go up next year, there would be no change in the prices of food and other commodities. His five-minute address, in the middle of a popular ice hockey match, was clearly timed to reach the "largest possible audience".

In recent weeks, rumours have been sweeping Moscow that prices will go up on a range of staple products, such as coffee, tea, butter and other items. These were already scarce, and hoarding has made it almost impossible to find such basic items as tea, butter and even potatoes in the capital. Recently shopkeepers have been prosecuted for black-marketing in tea.

The rumours appear to have begun "somewhere" in the last round of price increases in September, which doubled the price of petrol and raised the cost of alcohol, tobacco, citrus fruit, fur, furmages and jewelry by about 25 per cent.

In view of this year's poor grain harvest and the campaign to stop people wasting bread, the price of which has not changed since 1953, many people expected an increase. But what is feared is such an emotive issue that the Soviet authorities evidently felt they could not afford any change. The prices of other staple products such as milk, butter and eggs have also remained unchanged for 19 years.

A change in wholesale prices for industry, however, was announced long ago as part of a move to revise a pricing system that has remained largely unchanged since 1967. Factories will have to pay up to 40 per cent more for fuel, metal and other raw materials to encourage conservation. The keynote of the reform five-year plan.

Many Russians were expecting petrol to go up at the pump, as well as household items such as soap, made of metal, Mr Kuznetsov said last night. He had received many letters from people worried that the increase would be passed on to consumers.

He said the "wholesale" rise reflected the increasing costs of extracting fuel from Siberia. They would put industry, whose fuel supplies are heavily subsidised, on a more realistic basis.

The changes will add further to the already vast subsidy bill the Soviet Government pays to maintain the policy of cheap food, which has become a basic point of Communist ideology. Subsidies now amount to 25,000 million (£8,940m) a year, and Pravda revealed that the State will subsidise the meat eaten each year only by dogs in the Soviet Union amounted to 1,500m roubles a year.

Soviet economists are increasingly concerned that the effect on agriculture is counter-productive: so large are the subsidies that it does not pay the Government to encourage greater output of food.

Romania drops top men as economy totters

From David Blow, Vienna, Nov 27

As Romania's economy hurtles on "the verge of collapse, a shake-up appears to be taking place within the country's ruling Communist Party. Two senior party figures who have been blamed for economic failures in the vital mining industry, Mr Virgil Trofin and Mr Vasile Ogriadi, have been expelled from the party's central committee and the local party secretary of the Braşov mining district has been dismissed.

Mr Trofin, who is 55, is a former deputy prime minister and in 1971 was awarded, it now seems somewhat ironically, the title, Hero of Socialist Labour.

More dismissals are expected after a speech by President Ceausescu on Wednesday to the central committee in which he delivered a sweeping criticism of party officials for the failures in implementing economic policy.

The failure of coal output to come anywhere near the target is a grave setback in view of the difficulties the country is having in meeting its energy requirements. Romania's oil reserves are running out, and it had been hoped that coal would take their place.

As it is, the country finds itself increasingly dependent on oil from the Soviet Union, which President Ceausescu said on Wednesday was not being supplied to the promised extent. He also criticized Comcon, the economic organization that embraces the Eastern Bloc countries and the Soviet Union, for lack of cooperation among its members and for its refusal to hold a special summit to deal with energy problems.

The agricultural situation is anything worse, and basic foodstuffs are in even shorter supply than in Poland. Food production has actually been falling, and earlier this autumn

the Minister of Agriculture was dismissed and rationing of sugar, cooking oil and even bread was introduced.

In his speech to the central committee, President Ceausescu criticized officials for reporting this year's harvest to be twice as big as it actually was. He also warned of price rises next year but did not say what items might be affected.

Western observers attribute most of Romania's problems to its agriculture, so the fact that it is now almost alone among the Eastern Bloc countries in clinging to a highly centralized Stalinist model.

On top of all this Romania, again like Poland, has accumulated heavy debts with the West and is in serious difficulty with its repayments.

As President Ceausescu's criticisms of Communist leaders are putting a further strain on its relations with its communist neighbours, they have long been difficult as a result of President Ceausescu's insistence on pursuing an independent foreign policy, despite his rigidly orthodox line at home, and his recent pronouncements on disarmament have now caused great tension.

He has called for the withdrawal of both Soviet and American missiles from Europe, and there have recently been large demonstrations in Bucharest in support of this.

This week, too, he welcomed President Reagan's proposals as well as those of President Brezhnev, earning a swift rebuke from Mr Vasile Ogriadi, the secretary of the Czech Communist Party, who said that "the policy of the Soviet Union, which constantly serves the peace and stability of the world, is a policy after another, cannot be put on the same level as that of the United States".

BL appeals directly to strikers

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The management at BL took a calculated gamble yesterday to try to end the "tea break" strike which has stopped production at the Longbridge plant for three weeks. It went over the heads of the unions and appealed direct to the 8,200 workers on strike or laid off to report for work on Monday.

Full-page advertisements in local evening newspapers said that the plant would open as usual and workers who reported would be paid. The message of a company's war with those over a shop or tea was done great harm to sales and costing workers hundreds of pounds in lost wages.

Within minutes of the advertisements appearing, BL reported that its switchboards were jammed with calls from workers appealing the move. But the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), which represents most of the strikers, reacted strongly and said that it was giving full official support to the dispute and would be making strike pay available on Monday and Tuesday.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) announced official support two weeks ago, but has not yet paid strike pay. A Birmingham district committee recommendation to do this will be considered by the national executive on Monday.

The TGWU response is clearly an attempt to maintain continued on page 2, col 1.

It was the second day in succession that he had spoken out in public on a matter of government policy. On Thursday, he called for a change in housing policy so that public housing could be aimed more at lower-income households.

Speaking at Salford University, where he chaired a press conference to announce the formation into a trust of the campaign for promotion of Salford (Campus), Prince Philip said that, like others, he had become anxious about the rising costs in universities, but he believed that had a sense of shock and sorrow when he read of the decisions of the University Grants Committee (UGC).

The employment rate of Salford graduates was higher than for any other university, and in that sense Salford had been one of the great success stories of the new universities, he said.

He had watched with considerable pride over the years as the university had grown and prospered. It had made a truly remarkable social contribution to the surrounding community through its close links with local industry. It was certainly no ivory tower.

Campus, which had already attracted the support of more than 500 firms, was turning what was once a disaster area into a wonderful opportunity to create something new, more effective, and even more relevant. Salford was too tough to succumb to the temptation to be a university through its close links with local industry. It was certainly no ivory tower.

Those types of protests, by mid-late, are not very successful; this is a more effective protest, he said. He was drawn, however, on whether the UGC had been right to make such selective cuts. "They have been mean and I think we have to live with them," he said, adding that however that he would not have agreed to chair yesterday's press conference had he not supported Salford's attempts to get the cuts for three years changed.

He also agreed that Salford might adopt its motto the signs put up in bombed shops in London during the blitz in the last war. "More open than closed."

Salford's senate has just given its unanimous approval to radical plans that over the next three years would abolish some 30 degree courses, reduce student numbers by 1,200, close the departments of music, physical education, and applied arts and cut staff by a third, including 140 of the 468 academics.

It takes a lot of time to make a whiskey as unique and as special as Jack Daniels.

And ever since Jack Daniel first built his distillery in Lynchburg, Tennessee over a century ago, we've been making whiskey the same careful and unhurried way.

We use iron-free water from a limestone spring that runs all the year round at exactly 68°.

It's the one reason Jack built his distillery here in Lynchburg.

We also take care in choosing the finest quality grains. But it's our own special charcoal mellowing process that makes all the difference. And takes all the time.

And every drop of Jack Daniel's whiskey takes its own time to slowly mature in a barrel of charred oak for years until it has reached perfection. It's a slow process, and only an experienced taster knows when it's finally ready.

So if you ever have a hunch about a drop of Jack Daniel's whiskey, you'll know it's ready to have.

JACK DANIEL'S Tennessee whiskey

ESTABLISHED 1866

Salford cuts shock Duke

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Salford

The Duke of Edinburgh spoke yesterday in his capacity as Chancellor of Salford University of his shock and sorrow on learning that Salford's grant was to be cut by 44 per cent, by far the largest for any university.

It was the second day in succession that he had spoken out in public on a matter of government policy. On Thursday, he called for a change in housing policy so that public housing could be aimed more at lower-income households.

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Theatre can use naked flame, magistrate rules

The National Theatre has won its battle against a decision by Greater London Council to ban the use on stage of a naked flame in its production of the Greek tragedy *Orestes*.

The GLC's fire prevention branch had ruled that the flame was dangerous and not necessary. But at Horseferry Road Court, yesterday, Mr Edmund McDermott, the magistrate, upheld the theatre's appeal after reading the play, written by Aeschylus in 458BC. An eight-foot high naked torch was essential to the action, he said.

If the author were given the permission to leave Olympus and visit these far distant northern shores, and the South Bank, I am sure he would be outraged if he saw no real flame in the action of his play. I can well imagine him saying something to the effect that it would be like Prometheus without chains and without fire.

"I am certain, what would be his view that real flames are essential to the action of the play. I have seen and examined the proposed source of flame, and in responsible hands, I am bound to say, my judgment is that it does not constitute a realistic danger."

The magistrate said he appreciated the concern of the fire authorities but did not understand that they do not want to create a precedent. Neither do I. But this is an exceptional play by one who has been the father of all playwrights.

Mr McDermott, who had seen the torch demonstrated,

added: "In my view the theatre should be allowed to use a real flame in the torch as seen by me, or an exact replica, so an order to that effect will be made."

Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, had told the court the torch was a metaphor for "enlightenment, reconciliation and humanity". An electric torch used in the rehearsals had been "pathetic".

After the ruling was announced he said: "We are very pleased indeed with the result of our appeal."

"A real flame has a very particular meaning at the end of the trilogy, in a sense like the passing on of the Olympic flame. We can now do on stage what the text of Aeschylus's play demands, and that makes us very happy."

In the play, which opens today at the Olivier Theatre, the torch burns for four and a half minutes on stage at the end of the production.

Officers from the London Fire Brigade visited the theatre yesterday to discuss the safety aspects of using a live flame.

The chief staff officer, Mr Michael Doherty, said: "In this case the ruling went against us, but fortunately it has given us some very useful guidelines for the future. The magistrate indicated that this case would not be a precedent for everyone else to have live flames on stage."

The concern of the fire brigade was to ensure that all possible safety measures were carried out, he said.

GLC says performing arts must go to shopfloor

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The National Theatre, the English National Opera and the other arts "centres of excellence" should take their work into London's communities and visit factories such as Ford's at Dagenham if they want money from the Greater London Council, Mr Tony Banks, chairman of the council's arts and recreation committee, said yesterday.

The council would pay for such ventures, but did not think it right to remain in junior partnership with the Arts Council in fixing annual grants for the great centres in London. "National centres are by definition the responsibility of central government," he added.

Speaking at a conference on London and the arts, Mr Banks placed the arts firmly within the political arena, despite a plea from Mr Frederick Weyer, Conservative arts spokesman on the GLC, that politics should be kept out of the arts.

Mr Banks declared: "While the Labour Party at County Hall has no desire to inject political uncertainty into arts funding in London, there exists a consensus that decisions affecting the arts cannot be divorced from wider political considerations."

The GLC Labour administration viewed arts policy in

much the same way as those for housing, transport, planning and employment. "In other words, the arts exist to serve the community."

Mr Banks asserted that he was bidding for a GLC arts budget well in excess of the present level of inflation. There remained strong support within the Labour administration for greater priority for community involvement in the arts, combating unemployment, the need for closer links with borough councils, and recognition of the multi-ethnic nature of London's culture.

He argued that the real growth area next year must be in the funding of arts within the community, both by stimulating greater personal involvement of individuals and making the arts more accessible for them within their communities.

He suggested the formation of a community arts board, which would involve the GLC and Greater London Arts Association, allocating funds provided by County Hall.

In addition Mr Banks has asked the Inner London Education Authority and the managers of the four orchestras in the London Orchestral Concert Board to make proposals for increasing arts activities in London schools.

Role of consultant 'must alter'

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

Many hospital consultants are opposed to an expansion in the consultant grade because it would mean greater competition for private work. Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, said yesterday.

Mrs Short, chairman of the parliamentary Social Services Select Committee, which recently recommended an expansion in the consultant grade, said that the role of the consultant, who used to be a demi-god followed by a train of junior doctors, would have to change. As the number of consultants increased, so would their share of the routine work.

Some consultants, most notably members of the Hospital Consultants Association, had objected to the report's recommendations, but junior doctors saw that as an attempt to protect their status, she said.

Mrs Short, who was speaking at a meeting of the Medical Women's Federation in London, said that although a 4 per cent increase in the consultant grade over the next 10 years would cost £43m, the costs of patient care might fall because patients looked after by a consultant were discharged more quickly and had fewer unnecessary tests.

"The Department of Health and Social Security said that it could save £115m a year by reducing the length of stay of patients in hospital. £65m could be saved by fewer outpatient visits and £2.5m by a reduction in X-rays. That added up to almost £200m, which outweighed the costs of the report's recommendations," Mrs Short said.

TV SERIES ON CINEMA IS DROPPED

By Kenneth Gossling

There was a disappointed reaction from the film industry yesterday to the news that Clapperboard, Granada Television's long-running series on the cinema, is to end on January 1. It will leave independent television without a regular networked programme on films.

The series has run for nearly ten years, during which time nearly 500 programmes about films and how films are made were produced for younger viewers. A Granada spokesman said the series had been changing, and now no regular slot could be found for it.

Labour plans law to stop transport 'intervention'

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

A future Labour government would pass laws to prevent the "outrageous" intervention of the judiciary in local transport, Mr Albert Booth, opposition spokesman on transport, promised last night.

It would also provide more funds to prevent a rundown of the railways and examine the purchase and use of company cars, he told the National Council for Inland Transport in London.

In a preview of a future Labour administration's transport policies, Mr Booth said Labour would have a large task in putting the nation's transport together after its disintegration caused by Conservative policies. New levels of expenditure and new frontiers between public and private sectors would have to be set.

Fares had to be lowered to achieve greater balance between public and private transport, with a doubling of



Adventure comes of age

Notting Hill Adventure Playground, in west London, which celebrates its twenty-first birthday today, 10 mark the coming of age of one of Britain's pioneer adventure playgrounds and one of the few which are still independently managed, there will be a huge birthday cake, stalls and sideshows. A particular triumph of the playground is that its management has during recent years raised money towards a local community centre, which is to open soon. The late Lady Allen of Hurtwood, who started the adventure playground movement in Britain, took a particular interest in the Notting Hill scheme. She was told the movement would be a "fine-month wonder". Instead it has expanded enormously. There are about a hundred adventure playgrounds

in London and more than two hundred in the rest of Britain. Being a playleader is now seen as a career, and training is given. Mr Pat Smyth, chairman of the Notting Hill playground, was playleader there from 1962 to 1972. He says: "The children I once knew are now grown up and are sending their own children here." He feels the playground's role in troubled Notting Hill is as important as ever. "We have such an ethnic mix in north Kensington, and the playground has played an essential part not only in providing directly for children, but also in helping to establish other important neighbourhood projects. And our new community centre will enable us to do even better. But, of course, we still need money."

Criticism on housing rejected

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

The Government reacted sharply yesterday to an attack on its housing policy from the Commons Select Committee on the Environment. "The Government totally rejects the criticism," it said in a short White Paper. It repeated the objective of fitting housing policy into the overriding aim of "bringing the economy back on to a firm footing".

The eight-page document, issued by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, contained seven criticisms of the Committee's report, published in July.

The committee, on which Conservative MPs hold a narrow majority, was highly critical of the analysis on which Mr Heseltine had based his projections of housing needs and supplies in the early 1980s.

"The Government does not accept the committee's view that the department has as a matter of course deprived itself of information necessary for reaching sound decisions," the White Paper stated.

The document reflects a conviction by Mr Heseltine that the committee gave too little credit to the Government's efforts to stimulate supplies of housing in a period of public spending cuts. The White Paper said the committee had underestimated the long-term impact of Government measures to promote low-cost home ownership.

"The Government also considers that the committee has understated the existing scale of low-cost home ownership activity," the White Paper went on.

Government reply to the Third Report from the Environment Committee (Cmd 8435, Stationery Office, £1.15).

Educate blacks for jobs, Scarman says

By Frances Gibb

The Government should spend money on helping blacks to achieve higher educational standards and every employer will in due course require—and I would spend money and time on it", he said.

But he did not mean there should be quota systems for blacks, or the lowering of standards in professions or trades.

In an interview on London Broadcasting, Lord Scarman said he had refrained from making recommendations about money in his report because as a judge that was not for him to do. But he added: "Of course, as an individual, I believe that money ought to be spent."

"I was conscious that I was a judge and not a politician and it is for politicians to decide whether the report reveals a sufficiently serious situation and sufficiently serious proposals that money should be spent."

Lord Scarman explained what he had meant by "positive discrimination", one of the most controversial sections of his report, which was published last Wednesday.

"I do not mean quota system in favour of black people or other ethnic minorities; I do not mean lowering standards or entry into a profession or calling, so that black people can get in where white people, to get in, have to achieve high standards."

That would create a distinction between first and second-class citizens within a profession or calling, which was utterly unacceptable, he said.

But black people had certain special needs, in education and in the job market, the same way as in other contexts disabled people or women had special needs and disadvantages. "And society on the whole says they must be helped."

Action to help the West Indian ethnic minorities should include "emphasis on ensuring they assumed

command of the English language; that they have learnt the basic skills which every employer will in due course require—and I would spend money and time on it", he said.

In the job market Lord Scarman said he would "do what I could to encourage employers to employ black people where the candidates emerging had the necessary qualifications".

A good example was his recommendation on recruiting blacks into the police. "I do not want black policemen who have failed to reach the intellectual or character qualifications for the very important role of the policeman."

"But I do want to see black people who have the potential, but who have fallen behind educationally, given the opportunity by special training and so forth to reach the standard."

Asked which of his recommendations he most wanted implemented, Lord Scarman said that he wished to see consultation with the local community by the police; "the development of the home beat officer idea of policing; making sure that the police, although they use technology, are not overwhelmed by it and that the human factor remains".

Question Time, the BBC Television programme, chaired by Sir Robin Day, was attacked yesterday as "deliberately slanted" by the Merseyside branch of the Police Federation.

Members of the branch intend to write to the BBC with a list of complaints about Thursday night's programme, which was recorded in Liverpool before an invited audience. They say the police were unable to answer a series of criticisms.

Police Sergeant Frederick Jones, chairman of the Federation's Merseyside branch, said the audience was largely composed of community leaders from "trouble areas" such as Toxteth.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Dog pack attacked Labour MP

Murphy, an Irish wolf-hound, led six dogs in an attack on Mr Douglas Jay, aged 74, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea, North, magistrates at Tavistock, Devon, were told yesterday.

Mr Jay received stitches and an anti-tetanus injection in hospital.

Matthew White, of Lower Merritt Farm, Postbridge, near Felveton, Devon, denied one offence of owning a dangerous dog and two of not having licences. His wife, Mrs Trudo White, denied two counts of owning dangerous dogs which were not kept under proper control, and admitted two of not having dog licences. Their daughter, Miss Susan White, denied one dangerous dog offence and admitted two counts of having no licences.

Taxi girl killer jailed for life

A man who brutally murdered a woman taxi driver after sexually assaulting her in a field was jailed for life at Oxford Crown Court yesterday.

Roger Keene, aged 28, a divorcee, of Steeple Aston, pleaded guilty to murdering Sally Davidson, aged 22, at Steeple Aston, near Banbury.

Crash viewers stop M1 traffic

Motorists who slowed down of the M1 to watch people being cut free from wreckage in two separate crashes half a mile apart near Watford brought rush hour traffic to a standstill yesterday morning.

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General Jaruzelski tries for ban on right to strike

By Roger Boyes

Poland's communist leadership, in an attempt to outflank Solidarity, the independent trade union movement, yesterday announced that it was seeking a ban on strikes.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister and party leader, said that the ruling Politburo had asked the Government to draw up the relevant legislation which would then be presented to the Sejm, the Polish Parliament.

The move appears to be motivated by three main considerations. First, the Polish Government is in the midst of delicate negotiations with Solidarity over who should have ultimate control over the economy. A strike ban—or even simply the threat of a strike ban—would give the Government important leverage in the talks. Apart from the strike and other militant forms of industrial protest, Solidarity has few instruments of pressure on the Government.

Second, the general line at yesterday's Central Committee meeting was to pin the blame for the country's economic plight on Solidarity. The ultimate aim of this would be to loosen the bonds binding people with the independent union.

An official report read to the Central Committee attacked the extremists in the ranks of Solidarity and the use of "strike terrorism". The report, read by Mr Marian Wasmok, a member of the Central Committee secretary, added:

"The strike terror is emasculating the state and annihilating the nation".

The Government has a strong interest in avoiding any form of public disorder during the coming winter. The Roman Catholic Church also called yesterday for calm and order during the coming months although it emphasized that it had no wish to become a political force.

However, if the party leadership tries to realize its threat of a strike ban it may run into trouble with both Solidarity and parliament. The Sejm, which was once little more than a rubber stamp parliament for party initiatives, has assumed a far more independent role over the past year. Although the Sejm has previously issued an appeal for an end to strikes, the call was tinged with a certain amount of sympathy for Solidarity.

Greece to seek new status

By Denis Taylor

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister of Greece, said last night that while he favoured a referendum on EEC membership, his Government was not seeking a renegotiation of its terms of membership.

He said that he was seeking a recognition of Greece's specific problems and a special status different from that envisaged by the Greek Treaty of Accession. His Government was convinced that the rules were ones that worked well for the industrially advanced countries of Northern Europe.

He was in favour of a referendum in which the basic choice should be between full membership of the EEC for Greece or a special status for that country. But Mr Papandreu emphasized that the question of a referendum lay within the prerogative and the competence of the President of Greece.

In the meantime, Mr Papandreu said, his Government wanted the EEC to understand that Greece, being in an underdeveloped position, might have to recourse to the escape clauses provided by the Treaty of Rome. It might have to take measures such as national aid to farmers which might conflict with the rules and regulations decided within the Community.

Mr Papandreu said he could not assure the Greek people that it would be possible to take the necessary measures within the Community which would grant Greece a special status. But he stressed that his Government would work "within the instrumentalities of the Community" until such time as a final decision could be reached on a plebiscite.

THIEVES STEAL INCA GOLD

Lima, Nov 27.—Armed robbers broke into the main Peruvian archaeological museum and stole 50 gold and silver Inca artefacts, said to have a minimum commercial value of about £2.5m.

Police immediately moved into a nearby street and found the thieves forced their way into the museum at midnight. They overcame three security guards.

Court of Appeal

Jennings Motors Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered November 27] Where there has been some physical alteration to part of a site, by the erection of a new building or the alteration of an existing building, that is one of the factors to be taken into account in considering whether there has taken place a change of use of land used for a particular business and for vehicle repairs and car sales.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by Jennings Motors Ltd (Jennings Motors) from the decision of the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Denning and Lord Justice Watkins) (1980) 1 WLR 1112, dismissing their appeal from the Secretary of State for the Environment's decision upholding an enforcement notice issued by the local planning authority, the New Forest District Council, relating to the use of a building erected on an area of land used for a taxi, car and coach hire business and for vehicle repairs and car sales.

The matter was remitted to the Secretary of State with the opinion of the court for rehearing and determination by him. Mr Michael Burrell and Mr John Hobson for Jennings Motors; Mr Simon D. Brown for the Secretary of State.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in the middle of a

US sees prospects of fair accord on missile cuts

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, Nov 27

Mr Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator, saw "prospects for reaching a fair, equitable and verifiable agreement" when he arrived here today for talks with the Soviet Union on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Such an agreement "could be the blueprint for a new era of East-West relations," he added.

Mr Nitze said he believed "the present state of anxiety and the imperatives of establishing peace" were such as to spur on the two superpowers in efforts for reducing nuclear weapons. However, negotiations would be "complex and delicate, with many preliminary issues to be resolved."

"We must be careful to shun both euphoria and discouragement as we proceed, keeping in clear view our objectives: peace, balance and stability," he added.

Mr de Wulf said he had

among, others, for the implementation of economic reforms and the enactment of a "law on workers' participation in industrial management." A similar moderate tone was heard from the Government-Solidarity negotiations. According to Solidarity's news service, the Government has agreed in principle to give the union control over food production and distribution. The two sides remain deadlocked, however, over what forum should be created to control the economy.

The Polish Episcopal Church Council yesterday underlined the need for "new and indispensable structures" in the economy and said there could be no conciliation as long as the mass media made use of "half-truths".

This gives tacit support to Solidarity's case for better access to the media and to a social contract to oversee the workings of the economy.

But labour unrest continues to plague the country. Police in Warsaw cordoned off an area close to the firemen's training academy after about 300 cadets—pleading for the dismissal of the school—ignored a deadline to end their strike. In the countryside, private farmers in many regions are persisting with strikes. At least 100,000 will go on strike in the Krosno area, and there is widespread unrest at universities and secondary schools.



Back on her feet after two nights in hospital, Mrs Rose Kennedy, aged 90, accompanying her son, Senator Edward Kennedy, daughter, Mrs Pat Lawford, and grandson, Mr Patrick Kennedy, to Mass in Palm Beach, Florida, yesterday. She was taken to hospital with chest pains on Tuesday, and was discharged on Thursday.

British MP denounces EEC talks

By George Clark

Political Staff

For all the hype it had been the European summit meeting in London might just as well never have taken place and the heads of government might as well have stayed at home, Mr Peter Shore, the British Labour Party's frontbench spokesman on economic affairs, told a meeting of the Safeguard Britain Campaign in London last night.

He was taking place was yet another re-run of reforming the common agricultural policy (CAP) without changing it, and "reducing the scandalous British contribution to the Euro-budget" without altering the system which produced it, Mr Shore said.

He claimed that the cost to the British consumer of "imprisonment" within the CAP and the denial to Britain of other low-cost imported foodstuffs in an average year, is no less than £3,000m. The budget arrangements, in spite of the temporary reduction which Mrs Thatcher obtained, cost at least another £1,000m.

A dangerous proposal had now been produced for extending the range and competence of "this near moribund organization," said Mr Shore. The new European Act, formulated by Germany and France, would take a long stride down the road to unwarranted European union.

It was outrageous that the European Act was not even to be submitted for the approval of the House of Commons, the Parliament and people of the member states, he said. "If Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues for one moment envisaged the possibility of such proposals she is living in even more of a dreamland than we had previously thought."

Budget stalls talks Optimistic Schmidt predicts unity

By Peter Norman

One of the more optimistic EEC heads of government at the Lancaster House summit meeting was Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor. He said after the discussions that it was with certain bounds realistic to expect the foreign ministers to agree on the four outstanding points by Christmas.

"There are only four sub-headings where we could not agree on a form of words. Otherwise, there was a great deal of substance that came out of this meeting," the Chancellor said.

The special meeting of foreign ministers will take place in Britain and will be restricted and organized in such a manner that as few officials as possible need attend. This was welcomed by Herr Schmidt who, in a reference to last night's abortive attempt by officials to draw up a final text for the heads of government, said that experts from some countries had been muddled in on political decisions in a hardly acceptable manner.

The Chancellor praised the very impressive chairmanship of Mrs Thatcher and the constructive approach adopted by the Commission and President Mitterrand of France in what had been a very complex summit meeting.

West Germany, Herr Schmidt said, had not tabled formal proposals in the meeting. But he made clear in verbal interventions that the Federal Republic was not prepared to be the sole unlimited net payer into the EEC budget on a permanent basis. He pointed out that while Bonn was trying

to cut its spending, the EEC budget was set to rise by a real 8 per cent next year.

President Mitterrand, for his part, underlined that milk and the budget were the two most difficult issues for France. He repeated that he had stood firm to protect the small dairy farmers in France.

On the Community budget, the French President spoke out against the annual renegotiation of the problem. Like Herr Schmidt, he advocated a solution that would last for three or four years.

The heads of government managed to reach broad agreement on several issues that had been objects of contention. Plans to promote new policies in the economic and social field were approved, conditional on agreement being reached in the disputed areas of agriculture and budget policy. A proposal to expand the role of the borrowing and lending instrument known as the new community instrument by 3,000 million European currency units, was accepted in principle.

Herr Schmidt, who had originally resisted the idea, said it would be a matter of 10 minutes' work to reach agreement on this, once the four other questions had been cleared up. The new community instrument would serve to channel funds into infrastructure and industrial projects in Europe's less prosperous areas.

The Chancellor broadly shared President Mitterrand's assessment of the relative difficulties to be encountered in resolving the outstanding areas of disagreement. Leading article, page 7

Thatcher drives on relentlessly

By Ian Murray

There had never been a summit like it, a British presidency spokesman said of the European Community restructuring debate, yesterday and diplomatically added that he really meant there had never been a summit like it for ministers getting down to problems and talking about them in depth.

At all events it will go down in history as one of the longest European summit meetings.

It began auspiciously enough on Thursday with a lunch at Buckingham Palace and then a prompt start to the summit in the Long Room of Lancaster House. They agreed at the start to rise by 6.30; but failed to do so by half an hour as they argued on, apparently amicably, about how to reshape the Community.

The adjourned to meet again over dinner at No 10 Downing Street, where, from 8.15 to 10.15, they discussed foreign affairs. Then they were joined for a further hour by their foreign ministers to start the worldwide discussion over coffee.

Officials from the European Commission and member states had been set the task of producing a working document for the next day's session. The drafting and redrafting went on for 12 hours. By 6 am yesterday, after what a presidency spokesman described as a "very appointingly overnight slog," they had produced a 15-page document full of many options and key points that any agreement seemed "impossible."

Mrs Thatcher, however, was determined not to give up. After the meeting convened at 10 am she raced through the agenda of economic and social problems and European union in order to restart discussions on the budget problem by about noon.

Word filtered out soon afterwards that agreement had been reached on the outstanding problems on the section devoted to new policies and that Mrs Thatcher was pressing on relentlessly with the rest of the options in the 15-page paper.

Normal lunchtime came and went until at 2.45 hunger drove her and the other leaders to the House dining table. It was the sort of time when most of those present had expected to be already on their way back home.

At 3.15, through the long, late lunch the debate continued, with milk at the top of the agenda, although wine was provided to help down the food. At 4.15, when they resumed the meeting proper again.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Briton held hostage by Chinese

Peking.—Miss Danna Rocker, a British woman aged 36, is being held hostage in Canton because she has refused to pay for a quantity of artist's wooden picture-stretchers which she found to be sub-standard (David Bonavia writes).

Miss Rocker, who is resident in Hongkong, had her passport confiscated by the Chinese police last week after she declined to accept delivery of the shipment on behalf of her company.

A Canton court has ruled that Miss Rocker must stay in China until government inspectors have examined the shipment of stretchers, valued at about £5,000.

Typhoon toll rises to 204

Manila.—The death toll from the tropical storm which rose to 204 yesterday as reports of damage and casualties continued to pour in from remote areas of the Philippines, including coastal villages swamped by giant waves, the authorities said.

The Red Cross said a total of 68,735 families—more than 400,000 people—had lost their homes. Damage to crops and property in the main island of Luzon was estimated at about £9m.

Sakharov's health harmed by fast

Moscow.—The hunger strike started last Sunday by Dr Andrei Sakharov is aggravating his chronic heart ailment, a friend of the family said yesterday.

Dr Sakharov and his wife Yelena began the fast on Sunday, hoping to force the Soviet authorities to allow the emigration of their daughter-in-law, Lina Alekseyevna, who was married by proxy in June to Mr Alexei Semenov, Mrs Sakharov's son by a previous marriage.

Nine jailed in hospital scandal

Vienna.—Nine Austrian industrialists were jailed for up to nine years yesterday for corruption and evasion, and Austria's biggest post-war corruption scandal.

The case involved the construction of a huge Vienna hospital, still unfinished 20 years after the project was launched.

Pakistan to make arms with Turkey

Islamabad.—General Khan Iskander Khan, Pakistan's defence minister, said yesterday that Pakistan and Turkey had agreed to cooperate in building up a defence industry that would make ammunition and armaments to cut their reliance on outside suppliers.

Turkish prisoner freed

Ankara.—A military court has released from custody Mr Ayhan Olay Guner, an Istanbul defendant in the trial of 301 extreme right-wingers accused of trying to set up a dictatorship. The judges said the reasons for Mr Guner's detention were no longer valid, but gave no further explanation.

Cooking oil kills two

Madrid.—A woman aged 31 and a man aged 71 are the latest victims in the Spanish cooking oil scandal. A total of 203 people have died.

New species of duck

Lawrence, Kansas.—A new species of duck has been discovered in Argentina by a University of Kansas museum scientist and a biology professor. The white-headed, flightless steamer duck is the fourth species of steamer duck to be discovered, according to a report issued by the museum on natural history at the university.

Reagan pledge on arms is welcomed

The summit produced three separate communiqués, although none of them was concerned with the question of the Community's finances, which occupied the bulk of the meeting's time.

On subjects of political co-operation the council was "in full agreement on the significance of the meeting between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in Bonn at the start of the week. The council believed there was a need to strengthen the East-West communication open between governments at all times."

The council "welcomed the commitment of the United States... to the goal of major disarmament by means of mutual reductions in nuclear and conventional forces." It hoped the difficulties "there could be a positive outcome from the European security review conference in Madrid by the end of the year."

It also reaffirmed its willingness... to respond to the requests of the Polish Government for continued support for the efforts of the Polish people to bring about the recovery of their own economy.

The council considered "the

continuing tragedy of Afghanistan" and confirmed its belief in its proposals made in June for Soviet withdrawal as "a reasonable and practical approach to solving the problem."

On European union the council "recognized the importance of strengthening economic integration in parallel with political development." Foreign ministers were asked to take a further look at proposals made in their "London statement" in October on political co-operation and at the joint West German and Italian paper on the subject.

On dealing with enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal, the council "confirmed the political commitment" which was the basis for agreeing to negotiate entry with the two countries.

"It emphasized the need for both the community and the acceding countries to make good use of the period until accession for careful preparation for the community's further enlargement by introducing the necessary reforms so that the potential benefits can be realized."

The council agreed that in the community's deliberations

on its internal development, rapid progress would be paid to the importance of the accession of Portugal and Spain.

"It also agreed on the importance of the contacts established between the ten and the acceding countries in the framework of political co-operation and confirmed that it is their intention to continue to keep Portugal and Spain closely informed about developments in political co-operation."

"It looks forward to the day when the leaders of these two countries will take their places in the European Council as full and equal members."

Law Report November 28 1981

'Planning unit' hallowed by usage

residential area at Dibden Purlieu which was an industrial site of only about half an acre which had been used for the past 20 years in connection with motor vehicles, their repair, servicing and maintenance. There had been a new building erected in 1975 where previously there had been a garage workshop. It only occupied about one-seventeenth of the half-acre site.

Planning permission had been refused to pull the workshop down and put up the new building. But the local authority did not take enforcement proceedings in respect of it because it was considered that it was "more satisfactory in appearance than those it had replaced."

But the authority did serve an enforcement notice to secure the discontinuance of the use of the building. The whole of the site had been used for a mixed use of a garage, car and coach hire business and for vehicle repairs and car sales.

The minister had upheld the minister in reliance upon *Pennine Lane Removals Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1971) 1 WLR 1112 and *Aston v Secretary of State for the Environment* (unreported, April 9, 1973).

The cases disclosed two theories. That of the "new planning unit" (see per Lord Widgery,

Lord Chief Justice in the *Aston* case) and that of a "new chapter in planning history" (see *Prosser v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1968) 67 LGR 109) and Lord Lane in the *Newbury* District Council case (1981) AC 573, 520).

While in many cases the two theories gave the same result, in some they gave different results. His Lordship thought that *Aston* case had been wrongly decided and that the theory of the "new planning unit" should be discarded.

The minister had been much perplexed as to the right theory to adopt and submitted that the right theory was the "new chapter in planning history". His Lordship agreed.

There had been no change in the planning history at all. There was one whole half-acre site with existing use rights. A new building had been erected on a little portion of the site. The occupiers were entitled to the use of those rights inside the new building. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that the expression "planning unit" was hallowed by usage and was appropriate for identifying cases where the question was whether there had been a material change of use, both the area whose planning history

change in the physical nature of the premises it was easy to infer that reliance upon any prior use of the site, it might be a new planning unit was to begin.

But in such a case as the present one what had occurred was that there had been some physical alteration to part only of an occupation site by the erection on it of a new building or the alteration of an existing building.

There was an extremely helpful general test in the judgment of Mr Justice Bridge in *Burdle v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1972) 1 WLR 1207, 1212-1213.

The authorities showed not that a new building, per se, had to be equated with a new planning unit but that it was one of the factors, it might be many cases be a conclusive factor, to be taken into account in considering whether there had taken place a material change of use or a change of so radical a nature as to constitute a "break in the planning history" or a "new planning unit" (the expressions were used interchangeably).

The Secretary of State in considering himself bound by the *Pennine Lane* decision to hold that the erection of new buildings per se constituted a new planning unit had misdirected himself. The Court of Appeal was not bound by the

Aston decision. The appeal should be allowed. The difference between a "new planning unit" and a "change in planning history" was largely one of semantics.

The former was hallowed by long usage and it would be a pity to discard it. LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that he entirely agreed with Lord Justice Oliver. The expression "planning unit" should be preserved.

Solicitors: Malkin, Collis & Sampson for Lampert, Bassix & Hiscox, Southampton; Treasury Solicitor.

Regina v Rushmoor Borough Council, Ex parte Crawford

Faulkner v Willetts Before Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Woolf [Judgment delivered November 27]

An invitation to a police officer to enter private premises could be implied by conduct and did not need to be orally made, the Divisional Court held.

Derek Stanley Faulkner of Hanham, Bristol, appealed by way of case stated from convictions imposed by the Lawford Gate Justices on August 15, 1980 of failing to provide a specimen of breath as required by section 8 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

On an allegation of overspending and the making of unauthorized payments by the council, the allegation had been published by a Labour councillor in an election broadcast. Such an action could not be challenged on the ground that no reasonable council could have made that decision without the meaning of *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v Wednesbury Corporation* (1948) 1 KB 223. However, the order had been contrary to the standing orders of the council and was ultra vires. Accordingly, an order of certiorari would be made to quash the resolution of the council.

contrary to section 8(3) of the Act, and failing to provide a specimen for laboratory test contrary to section 8(3) of the Act.

Mr Gilbert Tupper for the appellant, Mr John Foley for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that after a road traffic accident a uniformed police officer went to the appellant's house. The appellant's wife answered the door and the officer informed her of the reason for his visit: whereupon she opened the door fully and walked back into the house giving the officer the impression that it was an implied invitation to follow her into the house. No verbal permission had been given for the officer to enter and at no time was an indication, verbal or otherwise, given refusing him entry.

On stating the appellant's officer told him of the alleged road traffic offences in connection with the accident but at no time was there a request or suggestion that the officer was to enter and at no time was an indication, verbal or otherwise, given refusing him entry.

Divisional Court

Invitation implied by conduct

provide a specimen of breath was evidence on which the justices could have concluded that the officer was not a trespasser. There was such evidence to the appeal would be dismissed.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that if the officer was not invited into the house he would be a trespasser. A trespasser's invitation need not be oral, it may be by conduct. If there was evidence on which the justices could conclude that the officer was not a trespasser, then the officer was not a trespasser.

Solicitor: Barry & Blott, Mr R. O. M. Lovibond, Bristol.

The Shirley Williams magic was only half the trick

Saturation polling, hardened expectations about mid-term by-elections and the rapidity with which the SDP/Liberal Alliance has established its major party status make Mrs Williams's victory at Crosby look almost normal. It is not. By historic standards her achievement, although not unprecedented, is remarkable.

First, some details for the record book. As a new party fighting a constituency for the first time, it is 49 per cent vote outstripping the Scottish Nationalists' achievement in Hamilton in 1968 (46 per cent) as well as the Liberals' 38 per cent in Torrington and in the Isle of Ely. Dick Taverne did better at Lincoln, as a Democratic Labour candidate, but in the very special circumstances of a sitting MP resigning to challenge his local party.

Regarded as the equivalent of a Liberal fighting a seat contested at the previous general election, the Alliance's 23.3 percentage point increase outstrips Orpington (plus 31.7 per cent) but falls short of +39 per cent at Sutton.

The Conservatives are entitled to claim that it could have been even worse. The 17.2 percentage point fall in their vote was less than that at Cropton (18.9 per cent), Warrington (21.7 per cent) or even Southend East in March 1980 (19.3 per cent). In fact the national polls pointed to a fall of 20 per cent. The fact that the final Crosby polls underestimated the Conservative vote by 2 to 3 per cent suggests some last-minute repentance by declared converts to the Alliance (or the fringe parties) — a hopeful portent for the general election. Nonetheless, the Conservatives lost almost a third of their 1979 support and easily forfeited their 80th safest seat.

For Labour, the 9.5 per cent vote and lost deposit was even gloomier news than that from Cropton and Warrington. Despite the recession, it lost over three fifths of its

	Where the Alliance votes have come from					proportion of 1979* vote lost at by-election	
	Con	Lab	SDP/Lib	% change from general election	% swing from Con to SDP/Lib	Con	Lab
Warrington (July 16)	-21.7	-13.2	+33.3	27.5	23.3	75.3	21.4
Cropton NW (October 12)	-18.9	-14.1	+29.5	24.2	21.8	38.3	35.2
St Pancras NW (October 28)	-17.1	-15.3	+33.7	25.4	24.5	50.3	28.2
Crosby (November 26)	-17.2	-15.9	+33.9	25.6	24.9	30.2	62.6

* After adjusting for change in turnout

1979 vote, which itself was unusually low. Observers at the count estimated that the traditionally Labour Seaforth area, next to the Bootle docks, was giving seven votes to the SDP for every three to Labour.

But the rot for Labour clearly set in at Warrington. In the four preceding by-elections its share of the vote fell by an average of 1.3 per cent from Warrington onwards the fall has averaged 14.4 per cent. For the main opposition party to do so badly in mid-term by-elections is unprecedented since the war.

But in another sense the Crosby result is normal: it continues a pattern set at Warrington, and repeated at Cropton and then the St Pancras North GLC by-election (see table). In all four cases the size of the Alliance's advance and of the Conservative and Labour retreats is remarkably similar. If the scale of the Alliance's support is not unprecedented, its consistency is. Orpington and Sutton could be regarded as isolated cases; Crosby cannot.

Taken together, the four by-elections suggests some fixed features about the Alliance vote. Three are favourable, one unfavourable, and the fifth unpredictable but possibly crucial.

First, celebrity counts for very little. Roy Jenkins and Shirley Williams, fighting lacklustre candidates, pushed up the Alliance's vote by only four per cent points more than the humble Mr Pitt, fighting more important candidates, managed to do at Cropton. Electors vote for parties, not candidates, and the "Shirley factor" cannot account for Crosby.

What "stars can do is publicize a party and a by-election, thus raising turnout (which at 69.3 per cent on a 13-month-old register was unusually high). Given the limited number of Liberal and SDP celebrities, this must count in its favour. Second, the volume of canvassing and media coverage makes equally little difference; how else can one explain why the swings at Crosby were almost identical to those in the much quieter St Pancras North by-election? Publicity and organization affect how many vote, not how they vote. Given the Alliance's limited resources at a general election, this factor also must count in its favour.

Third, the Alliance has taken firm root. There appear to be almost no Liberal or SDP supporters unwilling to vote for a candidate from the other party standing for the Alliance. The opinion

polls have consistently shown that support for the Alliance equals the combined support for the Liberals and the SDP. When negotiating over the next few months on who stands where, the two parties have every incentive to reach an agreement, since they can rely on highly disciplined voting from their own supporters.

Fourth, the Alliance makes deeper inroads into the weaker of the two old parties (see the two right-hand columns of the table). In solidly Labour Warrington, the Conservatives lost three quarters of their former support; Labour only a fifth. But in equally solid Conservative Crosby, it was Labour who suffered most, losing three fifths of their support, the Conservatives lost under a third. In marginal Cropton both old parties lost a similar proportion.

This pattern of defections must work to the Alliance's disadvantage, for it means that it does most damage to the party with the smaller number of voters. In areas where it would want to do most damage to the party with more votes. The risk to the Alliance is that this pattern, if repeated at the general election but with lower overall support, would



lead to second places in most seats but gains in only a few.

Fifth, at all three parliamentary by-elections, the local polls recorded movements of support which were not only substantial but which accelerated as polling day approached. This strongly suggests that continuous and widely publicized polls of which there were a record nine in Crosby, seven in the final week — affect the very opinions they record.

One such effect is to encourage tactical voting, as among Conservatives in Warrington and Labour supporters in Crosby, or to discourage where it might otherwise have occurred, as among Liberals at Cropton. To establish exactly how the polls influenced voting decisions is notoriously difficult; but that they do so

seems highly probable. If, as seems increasingly likely, the next general election is a close three-party race, each party will use the published polls as weapons in a battle of the squeeze, seeking to persuade electors that a vote for one of the other parties is a waste.

When a single percentage point of the vote will decide the outcome of many more seats than before, the role and responsibilities of the polls, and the media reporting them, will take on a new significance.

Ivor Crewe

The author is co-director of the British Election Study and director of the SSRC Survey Archive, both at the University of Essex.

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Geoffrey Smith Will disaster be the spur for Labour?

One of the most curious features of British politics in the past couple of years has been the failure of the Labour Party to respond to the pressures of electoral logic. With the Conservatives moving to the right, the natural course for Labour would have been to indulge their emotions for the first year in opposition and then to move back towards the centre. Had that happened the Social Democrats would never have broken away, and Labour's election prospects would look far healthier than they do.

At the Brighton conference this year it looked as if a return to moderation, or sanity, or the middle ground — however one likes to put it — might at last be under way. The policies were still extreme, in some cases even more so, but the right wing of the party had been brought back to the fold. The right wing of the party had been brought back to the fold. The right wing of the party had been brought back to the fold.

Yet in the meantime the party's plight has deepened. What has happened? Within days of the Brighton conference a further stream of right-wing MPs had started to leave for the SDP. This was extremely damaging to the morale of the Labour right and undermined their claim that the tide had turned in their favour. When men start running for the lifeboats it is not usually a sign that the ship is steaming to victory.

To this psychological blow was added a practical setback. The new NEC was so evenly balanced that Mr Foot could tip it in either way, and he shattered the hopes of the right by using his power not to strengthen them but to appease the left. The left has therefore managed to hold on to all its sub-committee chairmanships, with the exception of local government, where Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody has replaced Miss Joan Maynard.

Mr Benn still presides over the home policy sub-committee. Mr Heffer remains in charge of the foreign affairs sub-committee, which is of critical importance in matters of party discipline — and Mr Frank Allan has not been removed from the chair of the press and publicity sub-committee, which is responsible for Labour's political broadcasts. So the values of the right's successes in the NEC elections have largely been dissipated.

The fault lies not in Mr Foot's vices, but in his virtues. One of his parliamentary colleagues remarked to me at Brighton: "What really worries me about Michael is that he is so kindhearted that if we win the next election he'll ask Margaret Thatcher to stay in Downing Street for fear of hurting her feelings."

It is a belief that is now being put to a severe test, and much will depend on how he responds. The first question is: what will be done about the Militant Tendency, into which some kind of inquiry will be conducted. But what will this amount to in practice? Some members of the NEC will certainly press for Militant to be proscribed, so that it would not be possible for anyone to

belong both to it and the Labour Party. But Mr Foot is against any such action, and it will not be taken without his approval.

Some would like to insert a clause in the party constitution to the effect that a member of the Labour Party must believe in parliamentary democracy, a truth which up to now it has been possible to regard as obvious. But would such a clause really have much effect when there is already a provision that there must not be what amounts to a party within the party? If that is ignored, why should another statement of general principle be observed?

The most likely outcome is thought to be a campaign to warn the constituencies of the danger to the party presented by the Militant Tendency. But would this have much more effect than the health warnings on a packet of cigarettes? There has surely been enough talk to alert the most docile constituency party to the Militant threat. But there are a number of right-wingers who believe that an active campaign with the imprimatur of the party leadership would help convince the constituencies that all the talk about Militant is not simply right-wing scaremongering.

This illustrates both the dilemma and the hope of the Labour Party. It is not to be had through constitutional changes alone, or even through decisions at national level. It would be impossible to proscribe all those whose activities are inimical to the party's best traditions, and difficult to enforce proscription at all. It would be helpful to those wishing to combat extremists, but the ultimate test will be how decisions are made at local level.

Here the optimists discern hope in the wisdom of the party's position. The fear of annihilation is said to be achieving what was beyond the scope of reasoned argument. According to this analysis, the disaster of Crosby will have been a help. It should have strengthened the tendency to find some kind of compromise as a means of avoiding mutual extinction.

There is some evidence for this comforting assessment. The question of a number of candidates recently has disappeared from the theory that all party members have come under left-wing control. There are the outlines of possible compromises on some of the most delicate policy issues. It was reported in the *Times* yesterday that Mr Foot is moving towards settling for another referendum on EEC membership. The stronger the hopes for international disarmament, which have been so much increased by the Reagan initiative, the easier it should be to find a distinction between unilateral and multilateral disarmament.

That still leaves the alternative economic strategy with an extension of public ownership. But it is remarkable how many right-wingers seem to accept this happily enough.

All of this may amount to no more than a deathbed reconciliation. The fundamental divisions within the party remain deep. So does the underlying bitterness. It may well be too late. But if there is to be any recovery it must be in the spirit of realism and tolerance at local level, which will need to be encouraged by a more positive lead from the centre. Much will therefore depend on Mr Foot personally. But if the Labour Party is to be stronger, Labour would not be in quite the parlous state it is today.

Susan Marling

Weigh-in at Heathrow

Linda Chu, a 23-year-old secretary going home to Sarawak in Malaysia, weighed only 7 stone 4lb. Mrs Alice Mayne, 76, bound from Teignmouth to Sydney in a snug fur coat, clocked in at 12 stone 5lb. Philip Smith, a retired surveyor from Bognor Regis emigrating to Adelaide, was a hefty 14 stone 5lb, while John Barnard, aged 61, an architect from Framlingham, sent the scales to 18 stone despite having lost weight through an illness.

They were all taking part in a survey being conducted at Heathrow Airport by the Civil Aviation Authority, which is responsible in Britain for air traffic control, air safety, route licensing and so on. So far some 1,300 travellers have been weighed in the pioneering days of flying. The passengers collectively topped the permitted maximum, one or two had to catch the next plane — whenever that might have been — or take a form of transport less prone to Newton's Law.

As aircraft become ever larger and flights more frequent, a more streamlined procedure was required, and not long after the Second World War the national weight was born. For safety's sake, it was pitched slightly above the average weight deduced from contemporary statistics (if the average weight were used half the flights would by definition exceed it).

The figures used since then have been 65 kg (10 stone 4lb) for women and 75 kg (11 stone 12lb) for men: a rather modest differential, women may think. The CAA decided that the time had come to test whether these national weights, unchanged since the late 1940s reflected current realities. So far the survey suggests that while women have stayed much the same, men are heavier, now weighing an average of about 12 stone 8lb. Since the national norm was pitched above the previous average, that suggests an increase of almost a stone.

The new survey is being conducted in autumn to catch people at their bulkiest (though after Christmas might have been better still) and they are being put on the scales complete with overcoats, handbags, cameras and, where relevant, binoculars. "Drawing conclusions about the weight of people inside their clothing would be wrong," Brian Ellis, of the CAA's operations division, warned me. Indeed, he and a posse of statisticians involved in the exercise emphasized that precipitate generalizations were altogether to be shunned.

We were, they pointed out, talking not about Englishmen, or indeed about humanity at large, but about passengers of many nationalities using Heathrow's Terminal 3. They would naturally be a very different cross-section from those intruded upon by the Customs and Excise Constabulary of yesteryear.

Indeed they might be marginally different from those destined to be weighed next at Terminal 1. Since it is



En route for Adelaide, Philip Smith tips the scales at a generous 14 stone

Heathrow's long-haul terminal, number 3 would cover a broader weight spectrum than number 1, though whether a mix of Texans and Japanese would outweigh less variable Europeans is anyone's guess. Hand baggage, already found to be much heavier than the 3 kg (6 1/2 lb) norm, might be expected to be heavier still at Terminal 1, with businessmen stowing small cases under their seat for a quick getaway on short visits.

So why is the survey necessary? "The weight you are flying is fundamental to the performance of the aircraft," said Mr Ellis. It was not that aircraft were often loaded near to their maximum structural weight. But it was important to know the weight when determining their operative capabilities. These had to be matched to the environment. Among the variables I summarize crudely — were the length, altitude and gradient of the runway, weight of fuel to be carried, wind and temperature (engines being less efficient in great heat).

The survey is being conducted by CAA staff using scales parked in the Terminal 3 departure lounge, just beyond the passport and security checkpoints. "Reaction is much better than we expected," said Fiona Douglas, who was on duty there with a colleague, Judi Burnell, both dressed in soothingly air-hostess-like blue outfits.

"Very few have been bashful: it's more a matter of

them feeling they don't have time." So far the refusal rate has been about 10 per cent, with Japanese (usually of language grounds) and Canadians noticeable among those who demur. They are chosen to avoid any personal bias of the interviewers — with the aid of a counting device on the basis of the random sample and asked their destination, purpose of trip and whether they have baggage in the hold before being weighed, hand baggage separately. Armed with all that information, the CAA will be able to say whether travellers heading for Tokyo are significantly lighter than those heading for, say, Frankfurt.

If, as a result, the exercise the national weights both for male passengers and hand baggage have to increase fairly sharply, Britain's airlines may have to take some form of compensating action. The effect would not be significant for the operators of a Boeing 747, which can burn up 39,000 gallons (or 140 tons) of petrol at 2,900 gallons an hour — which means it would get through, say, Cyril Smith's weight in fuel in less than a minute.

But those operating smaller chartered aircraft, which are often carrying full payload, might have to cut down on baggage allowances — or perhaps tell the heaviest man to stay behind, thus precipitating a national slimming campaign among impending holiday-makers.

Roger Berthoud

In the early afternoon of November 24, 1976, the Argentinean security forces surrounded the home of an economist, Daniel Enrique Mariani, in La Plata, the armed attack lasted several hours. At the end of it Diana, his wife, a professor in modern languages, was found to have been shot dead. (Daniel Mariani was away from his home at the time, shot by the police later.) But his three-month-old baby Clara Anahi had vanished in the attack.

Next day, her grandmother, Maria Isabel de Mariani, went to the Comandante N° 5 in La Plata to inquire about the baby. She was told that her name was not on the list of the dead. Six months later she received a reply to her persistent letters. The Infantry Regiment N° 7 told her that they could discover nothing about the child.

Maria de Mariani presented a writ of habeas corpus. The case was rejected. She petitioned the Supreme Court. She visited police stations, magistrates courts, orphanages and military regiments. Five years after the disappearance of her only grandchild — Daniel was her only son — she is still searching. Last week she was in London for the interviewers — with the aid of a counting device on the basis of the random sample and asked their destination, purpose of trip and whether they have baggage in the hold before being weighed, hand baggage separately. Armed with all that information, the CAA will be able to say whether travellers heading for Tokyo are significantly lighter than those heading for, say, Frankfurt.

What is most surprising, and most moving, given the horrific record of Argentina's human rights, the tortures, the sheer number of missing people — the Argentine Commission for Human Rights puts the figure as high as 30,000 — is that these women appear confident that their grandchildren are still alive. They say nothing, but their search, in the end, it is a matter of faith. "I know Clara Anahi is alive," says Maria de Mariani. "I cannot accept that anyone would kill a baby."

To date most of their

The long search for baby Clara

known that families could find their children in the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires.

Since then between 300 and 400 mothers have met every Thursday at 3.30 in the square: they wear white headscarves and circle in silence for half an hour. On Mothers' Day in October more than 5,000 women filled the square.

The grandmothers share their small office and their statures with the mothers group but petition on their own, specifically for small children, the estimated 400 to 800 missing children of missing parents. Señora de Mariani has seen her grandchild, Enriqueta de Mariani, who is touring Europe with her, has met her 22-year-old daughter Laura Stella, was two-and-a-half months pregnant when she was kidnapped in the winter of 1977. In June 1978 Señora de Mariani was informed that her daughter had given birth to a boy. Two weeks later the authorities told her that Laura was dead. They said they knew nothing at all about the baby.

The grandmothers claim to have evidence that the children are alive. They talk of testimonies of other prisoners who confirm births and say that they were present when the children were taken away. The women believe that their grandchildren are either in orphanages or have been adopted.

To date most of their

activities have centred on Buenos Aires where they present endless petitions, bring cases of habeas corpus — more than 100,000 applications have been made by the families of disappeared people since the coup — and comb entire neighbourhoods, house by house, asking for help. They now hope to extend their campaign throughout Argentina.

The authorities either ignore their inquiries completely or reply that they know nothing at all about the children. President Viola has consistently refused to receive them, and last month attempted to discredit them publicly by saying that their grief was being exploited by a political group for its own ends. Recently a law was passed to enable the state to declare dead anyone registered as missing between November 6, 1974 and September 12, 1979.

Maria de Mariani and Enriqueta de Mariani have been heartened by their reception in Europe. The search and anguish of the past four years has turned these two ordinary middle-aged women into resolute, courageous figures. "We don't just want our children back," they say. "We want children to stop disappearing anywhere in the world."

What is most surprising, and most moving, given the horrific record of Argentina's human rights, the tortures, the sheer number of missing people — the Argentine Commission for Human Rights puts the figure as high as 30,000 — is that these women appear confident that their grandchildren are still alive. They say nothing, but their search, in the end, it is a matter of faith. "I know Clara Anahi is alive," says Maria de Mariani. "I cannot accept that anyone would kill a baby."

To date most of their

Caroline Moorehead

Putting bad habits on a good footing

There is a story, probably apocryphal, about a magistrate who had brought before him an old hag who had often appeared before the Bench in the dual roles of Drunk and Disorderly. The magistrate fined the tramp and gave him some well-meaning advice: "You must curb your drinking, old chap. Not a drop to pass your lips from now on — not even the teeny-weeny splashy before lunch!"

This week *National Consumer Council* published *Bad fit, bad feet*, a report on how tight shoes in childhood can make you hobble in later life, and its recommendations are very much in the magistrate's style. If, the report says, you have to wear second-hand shoes, make sure the soles have not become misshapen by the first wearer and if you must wear plimsolls, spray them with silicone to make them waterproof.

Who, I wonder, living on or below the plimsoll line of poverty, is going to make constructive use of that advice? It is like saying to the recalcitrant tramp "If you must live in the doorway of a cinema at least make sure there's a good film showing."

The report, of course, is sensible and worthy. Its findings are endorsed by an organization called the Foot Health Council. I had no idea such a council existed and it raises some interesting questions. How many other councils are there representing the rights of one particular part of the body? Does the Foot Council look up to higher authority on Knees? Are there two Foot Councils, Left and Right?

Whatever the answers, the foot people — along with the Health Education Council to which they are related — are like the magistrate in the difficult business of telling people what is good for them.

The Health Education Council does this principally by means of its leaflets. Browsing through the selection I was intrigued by *What to do about Threadworms*, *Germ* and *Dirty Business*, and *You and Your Fat* which was, rather worryingly, sitting on the shelf next to *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*.

The publications are all thoroughly up to date. In a strip cartoon Superman fights that hijacker of health, Nick O'Teen: "Got to stop

him before he envelops the entire planet in his vaporous vapour". The Council's popular guide to personal hygiene, in eye-catching primary colours, is called *Are You a Stinker?* and gives some useful charts inside to help you locate those noisome parts of your body which others may find offensive.

But before progressing to the advanced reading about how to comb your hair for nits and clean your teeth for plaque it is advisable to start with what must be the Council's most essential booklet called, simply, "How to Stay Alive".

Despite the colourful efforts not to appear grim, they leave me feeling disinclined to wash my hands, wanting to eat fewer apples and more chocolate. Perhaps it is because the leaflets so often state the obvious.

"If you rush about and exert yourself in a hot climate, you'll sweat a lot. If that wasn't a strange world if that wasn't any noise at all." "Some women's breasts are bigger than others." And, "Boys and girls wear different clothes and

tend to have their hair done differently."

The Council offers some handy hints to people who are not sure whether they are fat or thin: "Try bobbing up and down taking in front of a full-length mirror. Does your flesh jiggle up and down like a jelly? That's fat." After an experience like that the health victim needs a stiff drink and naturally the Council offers a sobering, thought or two on the subject.

Good Health is their publication on "how to enjoy alcohol sensibly" although it intends, quite rightly, to limit the messy or dangerous aspects of drink; it does so in a way which sounds particularly joyless: "Decide beforehand when you want the party to end and close the bar: an hour before that time."

After that sort of party you should be ready for the Council's *Loneliness* and *Depression* leaflets. The final page of *Good Health* has a drawing of some people at a party. The soft drinkers are gathered at one end of the room staring disapprovingly

at the slightly blurred but smiling figure of The Drunk at the other. They are making comments about him: "What a pity! He's so nice when he's sober!" "He's a language!" "He's making such a fool of himself!" The beaming drunk is saying: "I'm feeling great! That girl can't keep her eyes off me!"

Now who could put their hand on their heart (booklet about the "location" of the heart available) and say they would rather spend the evening in the company of the sensible people?

If a number of people share my unwillingness to notch up Health Council points by drinking tomato juice in the hope that "your example might help someone else to follow your lead" then I wonder for whom the publications are intended. We can piece together a picture of someone who might find them useful; we are looking for a fat, incontinent smoker with VD, and tight shoes. And he exists, but spending so much of his time at the Magistrates' Court I doubt if he will find much time for reading.



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SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, M.P.

It is not unprecedented for a Government to suffer, as Mrs Thatcher's Government has suffered at Crosby, a massive haemorrhage of support and the loss of even the safest of seats. Mr Macmillan lost Orpington in 1962, Mr Heath lost Sutton and Chesham in 1972, each to the Liberals and Mr Callaghan lost Ashfield to the Conservatives in 1977. But before Mrs Thatcher takes comfort from this historical perspective, she should note that none of those Prime Ministers won the subsequent general election. And nothing in recent history can by comparison diminish the astonishing performance of Mrs Shirley Williams at Crosby.

She started from scratch with effectively no party base in a constituency which is quintessentially Tory territory, wealthy, suburban, middle class, where it is not Tory, it touches Liverpool's depressed edges and should have given Labour an increased vote. It is a tribute to her own engaging personality and the momentum behind the new Alliance party that well before polling day she was firm favourite. Her Tory opponent defending a mountainous 19,000 majority was viewed by commentators and electors alike with patronising sympathy as the underdog. The engaging left-wing Labour candidate was swept aside by Mrs Williams whirling campaign.

Whether or not Crosby is a watershed in British politics remains to be proven. There are still up to two and a half years to go to the next general election and much can change. Not all future SDP candidates will have the allure of Mrs Williams — or Mr Roy Jenkins, who will presumably soon follow her into Westminster. The Alliance vote still seems a loose one, as much against the old parties as positively for the new. But the evidence of a structural change in our political geography, rather than a passing piece of fluff which will soon blow away, accumulates. Certainly the Alliance has won a smashing victory winning votes from all sides, from trade unionists and middle class, as well as from old SDP, rich, young and old. Of particular importance to the SDP is that they have now secured representation in Parliament in their own right, rather than indirectly through their Liberal allies or obliquely through Labour defectors. The British electorate may prove fickle, yet its blessing gives a legitimacy as well as a mandate to the voice of the new party at Westminster.

Legitimacy and familiarity

will bring burdens as well as benefits. From now on the Social Democrats will have to grapple with matters which have so far been partially submerged in their euphoric tide. They will need to resolve their leadership: the present ruling quartet, however harmoniously in tune, cannot be offered to a General Election. The British public will want to know in good time who would enter Downing Street as Prime Minister — and the monarch needs to know who to ask to go there to form a Government. The electorate will also require more information about the new party's policies. Unemployment is overwhelmingly chosen by the public as the most important issue. How would the Social Democrats reduce unemployment without increasing inflation? They do not subscribe to current monetarist remedies but nor do they have the support of organised labour with which to launch an agreed incomes policy.

They have plenty of time to answer these and many other questions made more pertinent now they are becoming convincing candidates to participate in Government. But they should not be surprised if the questions are pressed harder by a more critical media than hitherto. "Reflection" will not do as an answer. They may still not suffer the rough treatment which afflicts politicians of the older regimes; perhaps because they are almost by self-definition the party of nice people, and even more because they offer an alternative to Mrs Thatcher which is not Mr Benn's Labour Party. But their Crosby triumph may ironically bring their honeymoon to an end and should henceforth expose them to much more penetrating scrutiny.

Neither the Conservatives nor Labour can rescue any shred of consolation from the wreckage of Crosby. Each put forward a candidate who reflected the character and policies of the dominant party within his party. The electorate has responded with absolute clarity — in Crosby, as in Croydon, and in Warrington — that it likes neither.

It seems to be an anxious electorate, worried about dole queues of skilled men and women and school leavers and the dogmatic confrontations of the two old parties. It is certainly a more discerning and questioning electorate, as anyone who has been in a by-election meeting will testify, that the normal battalions of voters brain-washed by the media and dazzled by personality which the Labour left

likes to blame for its chronic failure. In this they are at least consistent: contempt for the ordinary individual's ability to make a sensible decision is a central thread of left-wing opinion.

The conservative response that they are suffering the penalty for doing the correct things which happened to be unpopular is more appealing. But there is no doubt that Mrs Thatcher has suffered a devastating reverse and will come under even greater pressure from her own party to talk softly and carry a smaller stick. Even her Treasury Minister, Mr Leon Brittan, who is of the liberal school of economics, became extremely agitated during the televising of the Crosby count when Mr William Rodgers suggested that the Government was extremist. The difficulty for Mrs Thatcher, who has more honesty and integrity than most politicians, is that however softly she talks she knows she cannot ease up on the personal sector. It is the corporate sector which needs sure tenure; and it takes more time probably than she has left herself for nourishment there to reach the voting consumer-worker. A soft Budget in 1983 may be forced on her but it will jar. Her instinctive reaction now will be to steam ahead, comforted by the sight of the traditional Labour enemy crumbling before her eyes.

Labour has indeed been humiliated, incredibly losing its deposit in the midst of a major recession, and has now not won a by-election for ten years. Nearly three-quarters of the potential Labour vote is believed to have switched to the Alliance. Many Labour moderates will be secretly pleased by the result, hoping that the evidence of repeated electoral defeats will force their party to draw back from the brink of extremism. They almost certainly misjudge their left-wing comrades, who do not mind losing the next general election and positively delight in the steady defections which reduce the strength of the moderate wing. The left looks beyond to when the Labour Party will be pure in doctrine and within their tight control. Then, in an assumed climate of continuing economic crisis, with millions out of work or threatened with unemployment, they believe they would march back to power under Mr Benn and a Marxist Labour banner. It is not an impossible scenario. But Crosby was a welcome reassurance that the British public, at least for the present, quite clearly knows what it does not want.

Yours truly,
NATALIE HODGSON,
Asley Abbotts,
Bridgnorth,
Shropshire.

Chairmen's salaries in a wider context

From Mr Peter Phelps

Sir, The recent conference of the Confederation of British Industry at Eastbourne was notable for statements by employers about the need to moderate or reduce their own remuneration.

You reported (November 4) that the 10 executive directors of ICI had decided, first to waive their entitlement to a 6 per cent productivity bonus for five months of 1980 and the whole of 1981, and then to forgo salary increases of 8 1/2 per cent for this year. They had been joined in the latter decision by about 100 senior managers, and all the money saved had "gone back into the kitty".

On the previous day, one chairman had been quoted at the conference by Mrs R. Mills, an economics consultant, as having told his workforce: "You can have 5 per cent, but I will take nothing". As a result the firm had not had a pay dispute for 10 years.

During a debate on pay, Sir Colin Campbell, chairman of James Finlay, said: "We should take standstill or link any increase to the performance of our companies. Would not that be the way of getting over to the workforce at large that the world does not owe us a living?"

Surprisingly it would, in such a matter, be a hundred times better than precept. Such initiatives are likely to have a significant effect and to help reduce the two-way gap between "them" and "us" — something that all parties on all sides are looking for.

Yours etc,
PETER PHELPS,
3 King's Stone Avenue,
Surrey,
November 25.

From Mrs Natalie Hodgson
Sir, Like many others, Metal Box and Joseph Lucas have had a difficult year. Their chairmen are respectively Messrs Allport and Messervy, both charming and capable men.

They have, however, both thought it right to take a rise in salary of at least 32 per cent. Have they heard of the Prime Minister's request to keep rises within single figures and, if so, why do they feel themselves to be exceptional?

I feel that if they could explain this publicly it would help to stifle criticism and the widespread feeling that there are different criteria for top management.

Yours truly,
NATALIE HODGSON,
Asley Abbotts,
Bridgnorth,
Shropshire.

Romney Marsh

From Michael Nightingale

Sir, In September the last resident clergyman amongst the rural parishes of Romney Marsh retired and is not to be replaced. This event has heralded a crisis for the Church of England. On Sunday I visited all 13, which included Eastbridge, Hope and Midley, deserted long ago, whose ruins point a warning finger to the others. Some are now "redundant" and of the remaining nine, Exmouth, Burghstall, Fairfield, Ivychurch, Newchurch, Old Romney, St Mary in the Marsh and Snargate, it was only at Burmarsh that any service was held on that day.

Anyone listening to the debate on the reduction of the number of churches on November 11 on the excellent report "Churches and Visitors" would have noticed how many speakers could only see churches in areas of falling population as "redundant". Can a holy place built to the glory of God really become redundant?

The churches of Romney Marsh were not built to serve a large population, which has never been there, but perhaps to stand as a challenge for one of the most fertile and productive soils in the country. This very point was made by the Bishop of Dover to the members of the Kent Synod in 1979 when they visited Romney Marsh in 1879 (sic), at a period of zealous restoration.

It is often the parochial financial arrangements that are demanded and redundant, not the buildings. Instead of closing historic churches we should explore more imaginative methods of finance and administration for them. To this end I understand an open meeting is to be held at Ivychurch on Saturday, December 5, at 2.30 pm in the church. A trust may be set up and other steps taken to ensure that these remarkable churches are saved for posterity.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL NIGHTINGALE
Chairman, Churches Committee,
Kent Archaeological Society,
Wormshill Court,
Sittingbourne,
Kent.

Silence from Poland

From Mr David Pinto

Sir, Having just entered through the barbed wire barrier, tank ditches, mine-fields and look-out towers manned by armed men into the pleasant countryside of Czechoslovakia I can assure Tom Stoppard (feature, November 18) that these nice people incarcerated behind that prison-type barrier will not talk about their rules imposed upon them by their warders.

This really is hardly surprising in the circumstances.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID PINTO,
15 Dover Street, W1,
November 18.

Pressure for change in sentencing

From the Chairman of Council, The Magistrates' Association

Sir, The Magistrates' Association is aware of the challenge to order occasioned by overcrowding in our prisons. This is, in large measure, due to the rise in crime and would doubtless be more severe if the length of sentences had not already been reduced. The present trend towards shorter custodial sentences, fully endorsed by the magistracy who were among the first to advocate them, should not be underestimated as a measure with long-term effect.

The main concern of the association in opposing early release is the danger that it would, in the estimation of the offender, undermine the authority of the courts because the outcome, in practice, of a six-month sentence of imprisonment could be a period in custody of only two months.

The association welcomes the Government's initiative on partially suspended sentences particularly as their main reservation is met by the proposal that they could be applied to sentences of three months and thus their relevance to magistrates' courts would be greatly increased.

It is not unaware of the pitfalls in such a system and would vigorously seek to avoid inconsistencies which might arise in its application and any substitution of such a sentence for an appropriate non-custodial disposal. Magistrates nevertheless feel it is of the utmost importance that partially suspended sentences would leave it to the court to decide what proportion of the sentence should be served in custody and what proportion be suspended.

We are appreciative of the fact that the Government, in tackling this problem, shared with its predecessors, seeks to maintain the principle of judicial discretion in the face of growing pressures for palliatives.
Yours faithfully,
ENID RALPH
Chairman of Council,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1,
November 23.

From the Chairman of the National Association of Senior Probation Officers
Sir, At a time when the Home Secretary and others appear

Agriculture policy

From Mr G. H. Peters and Mr D. M. Patchett

Sir, The article by Miss Joan Pearce in your issue of November 24 is a welcome addition to the current debate on the perennial problem of Europe's common agricultural policy. Most commentators agree that open-ended price guarantees have resulted in the stockpiling of surpluses which politicians have been loath to recognise, and tackle, because of the constraints under which they operate. Many of the current reform debate centres on adjusting commodity regimes to close off some of the incentive towards overproduction.

Miss Pearce's suggestion that an approach should be made more directly by a sharp price cut ameliorated by direct income support is a more radical alternative which has also received strong support, among others, by Mrs Barbara Castle in a recent European Parliament debate. Germany is also advocating similar proposals.

Advocacy, however, needs to be matched with practicality. The problem, quite simply, is that there is no clear-cut definition of the right quality for support. Farming is an activity which is very commonly part-time and which can be associated with a wide range of other activities. Consequently a reduction in farm profitability can simply alter the mix of activity without precipitating a long-term income problem.

It is no simple matter in such circumstances to identify a particular group of "farmers" who are uniquely deserving of special support — are they to be distinguished by age, region, type of farming or size of holding, and is there to be some maximum of time or income associated with

andous about the extent to which the custodial part of the penal system is falling apart and emphasis is being placed upon alternatives, may I draw attention to a situation in which there is a growing conflict of interest?

If we are to send fewer people to prison the courts have to be provided with alternative measures in which the public will have confidence. Those alternative measures are administered, in the main, by the Probation and After-Care Service.

That service is a hybrid, insofar as it is 80 per cent funded by central government and 20 per cent by local. Thus, because it is actually paid by and subject to the superannuation arrangements of the local authority, it falls to some extent within the orbit of policies initiated by the Department of the Environment, though operationally it remains under the jurisdiction of the Home Office.

As we all know, the Minister for the Environment is not exactly seeing eye to eye with local authorities over expenditure. It follows that we have a situation in which the Home Office is exploring the possibility of non-custodial expansion, which involves the Probation Service, and the Department of the Environment (via the local authority paying agents) is looking for cuts which also affect the Probation Service. Those cuts could well inhibit any such expansion.

We have therefore the seeming contradiction of one government department saying we want more probation officers (see adverts in the national press) while another government is demanding cuts that make it inevitable that local influence will tend towards a standstill in recruitment, if not actual redundancies.

It would seem imperative as a consequence that the Home Office looks to the question of what governs the actual capacity of the Probation Service before it goes on to determine the way in which that capacity can be used and expanded.
Yours faithfully,
KENNETH HOWE,
Chairman,
The National Association of Senior Probation Officers,
123 High Street,
West Malling,
Kent,
November 19.

Faults in trains

From Mr I. M. Campbell

Sir, I would like to correct the extremely damaging and wholly unjustifiable comment in *The Times* on Monday, November 16 in an article about the twenty-fifth anniversary of the magazine *New Scientist*. In this it is stated that the magazine this year "disclosed a crucial design fault in British Rail's advanced passenger train". As I wrote to the *New Scientist* at the time of their alleged disclosure: "Contrary to the claim made by John Stansell and Mick Hamer in their article about BR's Advanced Passenger Train (this week, March 12, 1979), an APT at full 90 deg did in either direction is within the train's 'kinematic envelope', the space the train occupies above the tracks when in motion. So the 'elementary design fault' postulated does not exist."

Yours faithfully,
I. M. CAMPBELL, Vice Chairman,
British Railways Board,
Euston Square,
PO Box 100, NW1,
November 18.

After Scarman

From Lady Plowden and Mrs Juliet Baxter

Sir, We welcome Lord Scarman's recommendation for a greater proximity of playgroups — a playgroup is an important place like Brixton. Already our association is involved in supporting multiracial groups — six PPA playgroups and seven mother and toddler groups in the area between the Oval and central Brixton. We recognise the necessity to develop our work, and are anxious to do so; this, however, requires the combination of experienced playgroup workers and the support of the statutory authorities.

Unfortunately Inner London PPA can only afford two part-time advisers and two part-time peripatetic leaders to cover the whole of Lambeth, not just Brixton. Lambeth PPA branch recently applied for funding for a scheme for an extended hours day group, but sadly have had their request refused by the Inner City Partnership.

Lord Scarman also seeks the greater involvement of mothers in their children's education — the whole of PPA's development is founded on the involvement of parents. Through our playgroup courses West Indian mother helpers have grown in confidence and gone on to become playgroup leaders, one a home visitor.

We believe that playgroups are a source of strength and education both for the under-fives and their parents, including those from single-parent families.

Case for treasure trove revision

From the Director of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Sir, Yesterday (November 24), at a coroner's inquest in Dover, the jury found that only 10 out of 11 coins in a sixteenth-century hoard were treasure trove. The hoard, an unusual one, contained a shilling, three pence and two groats of Elizabeth I (all 92.5 per cent fine silver), four one-fifth ecus of Philip II (all 92.5 per cent fine silver) and a patard of Charles V (only 31 per cent fine silver). These last five coins come from the Spanish Netherlands and are rare in English hoards as the circulation of foreign coins in England was forbidden at the time.

The jury, guided by the coroner, decided that the patard, because it was only 31 per cent fine silver, was not part of the treasure trove. This decision is obviously in line with Lord Denning's decision in the Appeal Court last week (*The Times*, November 19, 1981).

Is it not true, therefore, that, after more than a millennium, the law on treasure trove was revised? This is not purely an academic question as the last decade or so (ie since the advent of the metal detector) has seen an enormous increase in the number of hoards being found. Lord Denning's ruling and the Dover coroner's court decision show that a complete revision of this Anglo-Saxon law is long overdue if important hoards are not to be divided up and dispersed.

Yours etc,
TIM TATTON-BROWN,
92a Broad Street,
Canterbury,
Kent,
November 25.

Hampstead Heath

From Mr Patrick Cormack, M.P. for Staffordshire, South-West (Conservative) and others

Sir, You were kind enough to publish a letter in February of last year signed by some of us who care deeply for London's unspoiled heritage of open spaces. Of these, perhaps the most remarkable is Hampstead Heath, both in the way it was created and for its character as a stretch of open country in the city. People from all over London and from further afield come to walk there and to enjoy the views, particularly of the wooded northern slopes which at present remain unscarred by major development.

This unique landscape is at present in jeopardy. A public inquiry is now considering proposals to build an estate of houses in the grounds of Witanhurst below Highgate Village. Such development would inevitably cause the loss of many mature trees and by urbanising the view, lessen the scale and size of the Heath. This is not just a local issue and, as an indication of the strength of public concern, 18,000 people have signed a petition against building on the Witanhurst grounds. One hundred and ten years ago an Act of Parliament protected the original Heath from development. Since then, one surrounding area after another has been saved from similar threats and added to the Heath. The Secretary of State now has the opportunity to protect the Heath and its views for the future. May he grasp it.
Yours faithfully,
PATRICK CORMACK,
JOHN BETJEMAN,
COTTESLOE,
GEORGE LEVY
The Athenaeum, London SW1

Wheelchair at cinemas

From the Venerable Derek Hayward

Sir, Before the Year of the Disabled ends may I bring to your attention one of the problems which they face? My son, aged 15, is in a wheelchair but is a keen devotee of athletics and we naturally wanted to take him to see *Chariots of Fire*. We consulted your excellent Preview to find out where it was on and then attempted to ring up the cinema to see whether or not wheelchairs would be accepted. Alas, all we could get was a pre-recorded announcement which made no mention of wheelchairs.

The story does have a happy ending because, after a great deal of trouble, we eventually discovered another telephone number, but it did take us the best part of an hour to do so, by which time it was almost, though not quite, too late to take him there.

Is it too much to hope that in future cinemas, and indeed all places of entertainment, could use either the wheelchair symbol, or perhaps the wheelchair symbol with a bar through it, to show whether or not they can accept disabled people?

Yours hopefully,
DEREK HAYWARD
All Saints' Vicarage,
61 Church Street,
Old Islington,
Middlesex.

Brideshead at Bodleian

From Dr A. J. Croft

Sir, My colleague, Mr Edward Wilson (November 19), tucked away in that delicious backwater Worcester College, has evidently not heard that universities in general and even this University are grievously short of money. If Granada or any other solvent business organisation were to offer my own department real money in return for very little inconvenience, I am sure that we would jump at the chance.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. CROFT,
20 Parks Road,
Oxford.

Paisley and Ulster

From Miss Devola Murphy

Sir, Three times yesterday, at separate venues, I heard Ian Paisley, M.P., describing Mrs Thatcher, Queen's Prime Minister, as a "liar and a traitor". He was addressing the Queen's subjects in part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This morning many people in Belfast are asking: "How would the British Government react if an MP in Leeds or Bristol publicly described the Prime Minister as a traitor?"

It is tempting to dismiss Ian Paisley as a half-crazed buffoon. Yet anybody who has studied the history of Northern Ireland over the past twenty years is aware that the more than any other individual, has consistently stood in the way of progress towards peace and maintained conditions under which the IRA could thrive. Is it not time for the British Government to take

Preserving old London

From Mr Geoffrey R. Fox

Sir, Some months ago you published a picture of the City of London showing the effect of the high-rise office blocks. Perhaps you would publish this letter to remind all who care how the remaining old corners of the City are being lost one by one and to highlight how one public body could help.

Two-and-a-half sides of Wardrobe Place are about to be demolished to be replaced by twentieth-century buildings which will spoil the character and

charm of this enclave. Refurbishment should be the remedy, but this is inhibited by the impossible access. The villain of the piece is Telecom.

Many of your older readers will recall that the building of the extension to Faraday House, which obscured the view of St Paul's from the south, occasioned demand for planning control. Between the original building and the extension runs Knightbridge Street, one of the old City streets which has been appropriated by Telecom for years and closed to the public.

Telecom has recently acquired a further building next to the Mermad and still retains the other buildings. Surely it should release Knightbridge Street now so that it could be given back to the City and hence enable Wardrobe Place to remain inviolate.

Yours,
GEOFFREY R. FOX,
6 Wardrobe Place,
Carter Lane, EC4,
November 24.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 27: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Salford Station by Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater Manchester. (Sir William Downward).

His Royal Highness, as Chancellor, subsequently visited Salford University.

This afternoon the Duke of Edinburgh, having travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, visited the Severn-Somerset Wildlife Reserve and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent (the Lord Astor of Hever).

Major John Cargill was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, arrived at Waverley Station by Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost).

Her Royal Highness toured and opened the City of Edinburgh District Council Community House and Main Plant at Gorgie.

Afterwards the Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was entertained at luncheon at the City Chambers by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

Her Royal Highness this afternoon opened and toured the new Stable Block and Club Room

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. F. G. Temple and Miss J. Dyson
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Colonel Sir Richard Durnford Temple, Bt, DSO, and Marie Lady Temple, of Wrotham, Kent, and Miss J. Dyson, of Epsom, Surrey.

Dr T. J. Hammond and Miss J. M. Shipsey
The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs Brian Hammond, of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Maurice Shipsey, of Sandstead, Surrey.

Mr T. Riley-Smith and Miss L. M. Mair
The engagement is announced between Timothy, fourth son of the late Mr Douglas Riley-Smith, and of Mrs E. Riley-Smith, of Broomfield, Essex, and Louise, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan Mair, of Meadowgate, Fitcham, Taunton, Somerset.

Mr H. F. B. Sandall and Miss A. J. Lestock Reid
The engagement is announced between Hugo, youngest son of the late Mr H. Sandall, and of Mrs O. Sandall, of Blean, Kent, and Miss A. J. Lestock Reid, of Lowergate House, Morpeth, Northumberland.

Mr P. Verver and Miss L. Kelly
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Gerard Verver, of Bristol, and Isabelle, fourth daughter of Mr Peter Kelly, of Thecombe, Monmouth, and of the late Mrs Peter Kelly.

Marriages

Senior A. Santos and Miss V. M. Bickbeck
The marriage took place in Rio de Janeiro on November 25 between Senior Adauto Santos, of Rio, and Miss Victoria Mary Bickbeck, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs William and the Hon Mrs Bickbeck, of Bainton House, Stamford.

Mr G. P. C. Howard and Miss M. C. Culverwell
The marriage took place on Friday, November 20, at Chippenham between Mr Greenville Howard and Miss Mary Corland Culverwell.

How the virgin birth attracts hostility

Of all the articles of the Christian faith none is more widely disbelieved at present than the virgin birth. The idea that God the Son took flesh from a human mother and was born as man without the aid of a human father strikes many modern Christians as absurd and incredible.

Theologians have become accustomed to dispensing with the doctrine on the grounds that the biblical evidence on which it rests is very shaky. They point out that only Luke's gospel contains an account of the virgin conception. Luke and Matthew describe the birth of Jesus, and John expounds a doctrine of Christ's divine origins. But John does not mention the virgin conception or the birth.

There is some evidence against the virgin birth in Mark's gospel and there is no real positive support for it in the rest of the New Testament. The critics go on to claim that even the Old Testament prophecy which the virgin birth is meant to fulfill—"Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son" (Isaiah 7:14), is mistranslated and misapplied.

The sheer vehemence of the theological attack on the virgin birth suggests that more is at stake than the claims of modern biblical criticism. In many ways the virgin birth stories are similar to those of the empty tomb. They are not obviously weaker or less consistent. The virgin birth is not inherently less plausible than the physical resurrection of Jesus.

But whereas there are serious theologians who accept the empty tomb with all the difficulties that it puts

confidence in the search for the historic Jesus, helped by the considerable new interest in Jesus coming from Jewish scholars. But, though the gospel-writers, and later in particular, are anxious to see the arrival of Jesus firmly within their contemporary history, the virgin birth gives the unavoidable impression that the arrival of Jesus is also a violent break with the human cycle of generation, inheritance and culture.

That third point brings me to the root of the issue. The authority of the church to teach and pronounce on matters of faith has been, and largely still is, in the hands of men. The virgin birth is a symbolic criticism of men and the link between the church and the world.

Theologians often misunderstand that and criticize the virgin birth as an attack on human sexuality. But it is not an attack on sexuality as such. The point is that, no one can establish who Jesus's natural father is.

That means that Jesus cannot be "placed" within the usual human structure of blood, property and status. In that sense he cannot be comprehended in the usual world-view. He is an outsider, as all "legitimate" are, but what he brings from "outside" is divine compassion, grace and peace.

What cannot be comprehended by the "natural" mind, is contained, sustained, nourished, and brought to birth from the womb of Mary. And Mary is that most despised and disesteemed of women, the virgin, who has "known not a man". Mary stands in the tradition of the prophetess Deborah, who takes hold of

OBITUARY DR MAX EUWE

Former world chess champion

Dr Max Euwe, who was world chess champion from 1935 to 1937 and president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) from 1970 to 1978, died in Amsterdam on November 26 he was 80.

Harry Golombek writes: With the passing of Dr Max Euwe a whole era in the history of world chess comes to an end. He was the last survivor of that exciting time in the 1920s when a new generation of hypermodern grandmasters made their presence felt in international chess.

Machgielis (Max) Euwe was born in Watergraafmeer, near Amsterdam on May 20, 1901. Taught chess at the age of four by his mother he soon developed into Netherlands' leading chess-player, winning the Dutch national championship when he was 20.

By that time, too, he was making a most auspicious debut in international chess, though much occupied with mathematical studies at the university. A second at Goteborg 1920, the first great tournament after the war, he drew a match with Maroczy, the Hungarian master, the following year. Very active in 1923 he won these international tournaments - Amsterdam, Scheveningen and Hastings.

In that year he gained his doctorate in mathematics and by 1924 he was a full-time teacher in lycées for girls in Amsterdam. Though he continued to play a great deal his appearance in great tournaments was largely limited to his school holidays, and for the rest of his playing career he must be considered as a genuine amateur.

That he was able to combine great successes in chess with a full life of teaching and research was due to a remarkable self-discipline by which he allotted his working day in strictly planned measures, so that he would have a chat with a friend for ten minutes and then, looking at his watch, say that now was the time when he must do something else, or see someone else.

By the early 1920s his was already a great name in Holland. He won the Netherlands championship 12 times in 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1956. In 1924 he demonstrated he was the best player in the Lowland countries by defeating the Belgian champion, Colle by 5-0.

Then, in 1926, he narrowly lost a match to Alexander Alekhine, who later became a world champion. It was a schoolboy at the time, and I well remember copying out his games from the local library and being entranced by the skill of the two great opponents and by the beauty of their ideas, both tactical and strategic.

It was clear that Euwe was a great player, but also a classical school of play as expounded by Siegbert Tarrasch, but that also he knew how to unite with that school the principles and practice of the hyper-moderns of Nimzowitsch, Bronstein, and Tartakower.

In those years, too, right up to the middle 1930s he was busy engaged in building up a reputation as one of the world's leading tournament players.

It was still something of a surprise when, in 1935, he was granted a match for the world title by Alekhine. But even more surprising, Alekhine, who was already fighting contest by 10-11/2 eight games being drawn. It was said, and eye-witnesses have assured me of this, that Alekhine was drinking heavily during the match, but even so Euwe did indeed produce chess of world championship standard.

Max Euwe has a lasting place in the history of chess as a great player who could explain, lucidly and interestingly, the reasons and the objectives of his play. Perhaps he excelled most in his planning, strategy, and in his psychological play. He was also a fine combinational master of whom Alekhine once said: "He never made a faulty combination."

MR AUBREY HERBERT
Mr Aubrey Herbert OBE was to represent Sudbury on the West Suffolk County Council after a lifetime devoted to the Liberal cause.

He was born on October 16, 1905, the third son of Sir Jesse Herbert, sometime Chief Officer of the Liberal Party and on the same Secretary to nine Chief Ministers of the Government.

He was educated at Westminster School and at University College, Oxford, of which he was a History Scholar becoming President of the Union in 1928.

In 1929, immediately after his marriage to his first wife, Phyllis he contested Chester for the Liberals in the general election of that year, losing to the Conservatives by a safe 10-1 vote by 167 votes after four recounts.

He was an education officer for the BBC for ten years before being appointed in 1941 Director of Programmes for the MCV Broadcasting Corporation.

After a lucky escape with his family to Ceylon from Singapore in February 1942 just before his capture by the Japanese he remained in the South-East Asia Command until 1945 to work in the Liberal Party Central Office, becoming Chief Agent of the Party, a post once held by his father.

He went back to the East for three years as a foreign correspondent in New Delhi before settling down in Suffolk with his second wife, Ruth.

Birthdays



Professor Frank Kermode, the critic, who is 62 tomorrow

TODAY
Mr Geoffrey Clarke, 57; Mr Justice Croom-Johnson, 67; Mr John Dunning, 66; Mr P. C. H. du Rand, 66; Mr Kenneth Frisby, 48; Sir Ronald Gibson, 72; Miss Darda Murphy, 50; Sir Douglas Ritchie, 56; the Right Rev P. C. Rotherham, 61; Mr J. Edward Siffert, 76; Major-General R. E. Urquhart, 80; Lord Wigg, 81.

TOMORROW
Mr George Canadale, 72; Sir Eric Drake, 71; Professor M. E. Howard, 53; Sir Edward Laker, 75; Mr Toby Robertson, 53; Sir David Steel, 65; Sir Peter Tennant, 71; Mr Alan Williams, 51.

Lincoln's Inn
The following officers of the Inn have been announced for 1982: Treasurer, Mr H. S. Magnus, QC; Master of the Library, Mr Justice Goulding; Dean, Mr Christopher Chamberlain, QC; Master of the Bench, Mr Justice Warner.

Inner Temple
Mr J. M. McKenna has been elected Treasurer of the Inner Temple for 1982 and Sir Rawden Temple, QC, has been elected reader.

19th-century paintings to fore

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The revival of interest in nineteenth-century paintings of all nations was underlined by a sale of French nineteenth-century paintings at the Sotheby's auction room on November 24. The highest price was achieved by a Divisionist landscape by Angelo Torbelli, the Italian painter, which sold for £57,200 (unpublished estimate £30,000 to £50,000) to Intra-Art of Lichens.

Morbell pioneered Divisionist painting in Italy around 1887, borrowing the technique from the Impressionists. He specialised in landscape and peasant scenes, of which this view of peasants walking to Mass in the dawn is characteristic. It is dated 1890, and from Spain, came a fine full-length portrait of the Duchess of Alba by Federico Madrazo, the court painter, which made £30,800 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

A portrait of Madrazo's daughter, Cecilia de Madrazo Fortuny, by Giovanni Boldini, had been withdrawn from the sale; it had been denied an export licence from France.

It is a sign of the times that the French authorities should want to keep in France a portrait of the wife of a Francophile Spanish artist (Francophile Italian artist, Boldini).

From Switzerland there was a "Kuedi" by Albert Anker, which sold for £29,700 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000) to a European private collector. A Dutch nineteenth-century painting of a child, often depicting children, were enormously popular in Switzerland in the 1860s. This painting of a child was bought by the artist for his own collection.

Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovski, the Russian marine artist, was represented by four paintings, including a seascape, £20,300 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000); they were, "Fisherfolk on the seashore, the Bay of Naples" and "The Shipwreck", both dated 1873.

The sale of nineteenth-century Continental European paintings was 24 per cent unsold. At Sotheby's, the Italians proved the strongest buyers in a room of good quality nineteenth-century paintings. A Venetian, engraved looking glass of about 1720, the mirror panels enclosed in carved giltwood, bought for £7,700 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000); it was sent for sale by Lord Greville.

Moretti, an Italian dealer, spent £7,150 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) on a Dutch nineteenth-century display cabinet and £7,480 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) on a Dutch walnut and mahogany bureau. The cabinet and bureau had not suggested a date; the second was described as a mixture of eighteenth and nineteenth century.

At Christie's South Kensington a bi-que-headed bed, 18th/19th century, sold for £4,000 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

Memorial service
Brigadier Sir Douglas Crawford The Queen was represented by the Lord Lieutenant of Merseyside, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Devonshire, service of thanksgiving for the life of Brigadier Sir Douglas Crawford, who died on November 26, 1981, at his home, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1.

The Prince of Wales was represented by the Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, The Dean of Liverpool officiated.

The lessons were read by Sir Hector Lewis (Chairman, United Black Archers, Crawford, brother), and the Rev Donald Gray gave an address. The Right Rev Anthony Hughes, Bishop of Liverpool, led the prayers, and the Bishop of Liverpool pronounced the blessing. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. J. J. Liverpool attended. Among those present were:

Services tomorrow: First Sunday in Advent
ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, HC, 9.30. (Hymn, Psalm 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Saturday Review



Wystan at the wedding

By Walter Allen

One day in 1936 John Hampson and Therese Giehse (above, centre) were married at Solihull register office. Walter Allen was the best man, and the poet Louis MacNeice (right) conceded the literary rights to him... But the man the day really belonged to was W. H. Auden.

After I graduated [in 1932, from Birmingham University] I set up shop as a writer. In retrospect, I am astonished at my recklessness. But I knew no writers, and there was no-one to warn me of the hazardousness of the enterprise. It seemed the obvious, even the natural thing to do. In those days, there were virtually no jobs for arts graduates except in teaching, and teaching jobs were not easy to come by because the Depression had begun. I did not make a good living, which at that time I put at four pounds a week as a minimum, but I didn't starve. I am surprised by how well I did. I was lucky that Birmingham had two morning and two evening papers. I remember I sold an article on Auden to the *Birmingham Gazette*. I think not to his pleasure: but the quotations, I think, were good enough. And then I was broadcasting on BBC Midlands Region. My ambitions as a broadcaster went beyond reading my own children's stories at the microphone. I found no difficulty in writing them, but it was plain that at a guinea-and-a-half a time it was no way to become rich. I suggested I should write and broadcast a talk in the evening programme on new midland authors. The suggestion was accepted, and I learned I would be paid four guineas. One of my authors was Auden, and I wrote to him asking if he would see me. I sent him a copy of my script, and he replied that he would.

I had bought his first collection, *Poems*, published in a sugar-bag-blue paper cover at two shillings, as soon as it appeared. I had read no poetry like it before. It was reading Auden that finally cured me of trying to write poetry myself, for after reading him I found I could write nothing except pale carbon copies of his work. I could achieve his mannerisms but no more. That was common enough: he gave me, as he did so many young writers of the time, an entirely new vocabulary, new terms of reference, new ways of looking at the world. *Poems* changed the poetic landscape of

Graves and of how I had tried to write a book on the poetry of Ezra Pound and had found myself defeated. I was with him about two hours, I suppose. It was all cutely like a tutorial. When I left, he lent me *Ulysses* in the original edition, the first book of Pound's *Cantos*, Graves's new collection and the bound manuscript of Isherwood's *The Memorial*. It was a generous action, typical, I think, of Auden and his attitudes to life and people at this time.

I was never a friend of his but during the next three or four years I saw Auden many times. He was very much the great man who dropped in among us from time to time. He was a schoolmaster no longer, but working with the Post Office Film Unit and often he was in Birmingham at his parents' home. He wrote in his "Letter to Lord Byron", "and on my heart I always have stamped on."

The view from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, but I don't think he regarded himself as a Birmingham man. He was born at York and, as his life shows, he was at home anywhere, in Berlin, London, New York, Ischia, Austria, Oxford.

He was remarkably self-contained, and though, as he said again, remembering his childhood, in the "Letter to Lord Byron", "I like to see the various types of boy", other people were necessary to him only in the way that fossils in rocks are to a geologist.

Auden owed much to his father, from whom a great deal of the furniture of his mind came. He was a doctor, Medical Officer for Special Schools in the City of Birmingham and Professor of Public Health in the university. At an early age he had come under the influence of Freud: he was also an archaeologist, and he had been president of the Classical Association. His varied interests filtered down to Wystan and informed his early poetry.

I have said that Auden was very much the great man among us. This may be misleading. It was we who saw him as the great man; he did not behave like one. He astonished us as much by his unconventionality as by his energy and we recognised him as a law to himself. I remember a trivial example, which certainly cut across the way we had been taught to behave.

He was with us one evening in The Hope and Anchor, a pub opposite the now demolished Mason College, wolfing — it seems the appropriate word for the way in which he ate — a ham sandwich when the ham fell

out on the sawdust-strewn floor; immediately, still eating, he dived under the table, retrieved the ham and crammed it into his mouth.

A few days later, I reported the incident to John Hampson, for whom it was merely further evidence of the effect on them of the poor, inadequate food on which, he asserted, public school boys were fed. You could always tell a public-school boy, John maintained, by the ravenous way he wolfed his food. "They are always hungry", he said.

One of Auden's favourite tricks at this time, I recall, was to pretend, especially when travelling on the top of a bus, that he had a cleft palate; he conducted long and elaborate conversations in a very loud, painfully garbled voice oblivious of the compassionate stares of the passengers. I have learned since that "Struwwelpeter" was his favourite poetry as a child and I suspect that its influence was never far away from him throughout his life.

Some of his sayings passed into our mythology. Once, after visiting a man whose wife we disliked because she was self-opinionated and given to rebuk-

ing in public her husband, who was a lecturer in the university, he dropped in on us in the Hope and Anchor. He was in a state of considerable excitement. "He'll cut her hands off", he told us. "One day, he'll cut her hands off."

My abiding memory of Auden and his behaviour is as he was on the occasion of John Hampson's wedding. I saw him as it were in full display; it was as though aspects of him that appear in the early poems and particularly the *The Orators* had taken dramatic form.

He was of course homosexual and at this time he did not bother to disguise it much, though in later life he was more discreet. He had married Erika, Thomas Mann's daughter, in order to provide her with a British passport. It somehow seemed typical of him that the woman he had done this service for should have been the daughter of the most illustrious of living novelists.

He persuaded John, who was homosexual, that he should marry Erika. Mann's friend Therese Giehse, an actress and a very fine one, later associated with Brecht and the Berliner Ensemble and at this time running an anti-Nazi cabaret in Zurich for which Auden wrote some satirical sketches.

Hampson asked me what I thought of Wystan's suggestion. He was obviously wistfully attracted by its romantic appeal. I suppose I said all the conventional things; I advised caution; later, he might discover he wasn't homosexual, fall in love with a woman and want to marry in a real sense.

Now I see my advice as comic: Hampson was ten years older than I and knew incomparably more of life. He listened to me and said: "Wystan says, 'What are buggers for?' I knew I was defeated. Put in that form, Auden's appeal, I realised, was irresistible.

The marriage took place in the register office at Solihull, a posh suburb of Birmingham two stations down the line from where John lived. We were to meet, the bride and witnesses, under the clock at Snow Hill Station at nine in the morning.

Reggie Smith and I were there first, and at nine precisely Auden and Louis MacNeice arrived with Therese, who was clutching an enormous bouquet, between them. She did not match my naive and young Anglo-Saxon expectation of what an actress should look like: in other words, I thought her disappointingly plain and dumpy.

Auden was very much in charge of the party and very much in his prep. school or scoutmaster vein. At the ticket office he put down a five-pound note and bought the tickets. In the train he produced a ring from his waistcoat pocket, gave it to me, for I was to be best man, and admonished me not to lose it. He was very excited; one felt it was his day more than John's. In the train, except for shooting a few words of German at Therese, who spoke no English as the rest of us, apart from Wystan, spoke no German, he talked solely to MacNeice.

At Solihull station, John, also clutching an enormous bunch of flowers, was waiting for us. He was very tense and nervous; he was terrified he might be seen by friends of his employers, who knew nothing of the marriage. Auden took over completely. In a voice that had become high-pitched he demanded a taxi of astonished porters. He might have been enacting a parody of one of his own "short-haired mad executives". He was very conspiratorial.

A taxi having been found, he disposed of us inside it. He was the supreme master of logistics. "Solihull register office," he ordered, with the urgency and in the tone that characters in Edwardian spy-stories say: "A sovereign, my man, if you can reach Victoria in time for the boat-train." Anti-climax followed, for the register office proved to be not much more than a hundred yards from the station.

Auden leading, we climbed the stairs of the municipal building into the register office. Peremptorily, he demanded of the clerk: "Is this where marriages take place?" It was.

"And which gentleman is the groom?" the clerk enquired mildly. Auden the circus-master produced John as from a hat. "The clerk turned to John: 'And may I have the bride's full name, Mr Simpson?'" Auden answered.

"And her father's profession or occupation, Mr Simpson?" "Merchant", answered Auden. "And her place of birth, Mr Simpson?" "Lubeck, Germany", answered Auden.

While we waited for the registrar to enter Auden plied the clerk with questions. "Would you say this is a popular register office? What do you find the favourite month for weddings in Solihull? Why is that, do you think?" It was as though he was putting up a smoke-screen of verbiage; I suspect now that he was very nervous.

The registrar came in. Wystan arranged us for the ceremony. There was a row of three chairs on which John and Therese sat and Wystan next to Therese. He was, one understood, giving the bride away and he was also interpreter. As best man I stood behind John, flanked on either side by Reggie and Louis.

I felt a mounting hysteria. What the registrar and his clerk made of it I cannot imagine. Reggie stuffed his handkerchief into his mouth to stop himself laughing out loud.

Hastily, I looked at Louis. His face was rigid in apparent disapproval. He seemed, even ostentatiously, to be disassociating himself from the proceedings. I realised afterwards that this was not in fact so; over the years he and I had long arguments as to which of us the literary rights of John's wedding belonged to. I claimed them as a prose-writer and in the end he conceded them to me.

John said: "I do" and Therese said "Ja". The registrar called on me to produce the ring, and Wystan swung round in his chair to stare at me in mimicry

sternness. Bride and groom signed their names, and we signed ours as witnesses. The clerk said to John: "Shall I send the marriage lines to you at Four Ashes, Dorridge, Mr Simpson?" "Yes, please," said John. "No, no, no," said Wystan impatiently. "They are to go to the bride at the Plough and Harrow Hotel, Hagley Road, Birmingham."

Well, John and Therese were married in the eyes of Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, if not in God's. Wystan chivvied us down the stairs. In the street he said: "We all need a drink" and led the way to a large mock-Tudor pub of the other side of the High Street.

We seated ourselves in an empty lounge. The barmaid came, and "Large brandies all round" Wystan ordered. When she brought them, "Is there a piano here?" he demanded. "Yes, sir," she said, "but you can't play it."

This made Wystan very indignant. "Who is to stop me?" he wanted to know. The girl answered: "It's Mr... He's dead. He's in there."

She pointed to the billiard room. Led by Auden, we rose and went into the billiard room. There was a coffin on the billiard table. An occasion when Wystan was not allowed to play *Hymns Ancient and Modern*.

Back in the lounge, he ordered another round of double brandies. It was as though all the money in the world was his. Under his eagle eye we drank them down. "We must go," he commanded; "we must catch the train."

He led us out of the pub into the street, striding ahead of us like intrepid Stanley in darkest Africa. Arm-in-arm, clutching their enormous bouquets, John and Therese followed. Louis, Reggie and myself brought up the rear. We were conscious that things like this did not take place in Solihull every day.

At the station, Wystan produced another five-pound note and bought first-class tickets. At Snow Hill we took a taxi to the Burlington, where a table was waiting for us. Wystan was fairly dripping with the money, and under his encouragement we ate and drank lavishly.

At two-thirty he got up and said: "I must get back to work", and summoned the waiter. He took a wad of notes from his pocket. When he had paid the waiter he said philosophically: "It's all on Thomas Mann."

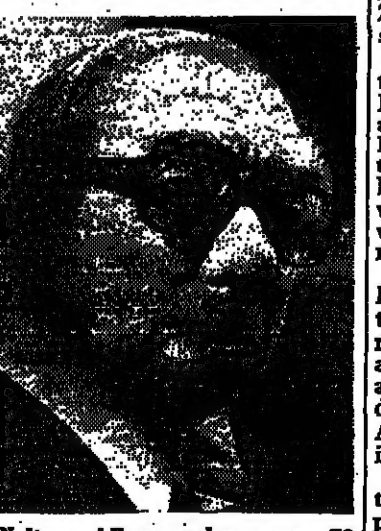
We went our different ways. Auden I assume to his curtained artificially-lighted room in his parents' house in the Jordewood Road, Harborne. Reggie to the University and I to my office. Louis took John and Therese to the Fumist Cinema in John Bright Street for their honeymoon.

When the show was over, bride and groom walked back to Snow Hill, for John had to catch the 6.30 train. Just before it departed, Therese slipped away, to return as the train was beginning to pull out, with a bottle of Scotch, which she pushed into John's hands.

It proved to be a very happy marriage. Husband and wife saw each other only rarely and during the war years not at all, for Therese was in Switzerland. John was always very proud of her, and I think there was genuine communion between them.

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From *As I Walked Down New Grub Street: Memories of a Writing Life by Walter Allen, which is to be published on Monday by Heinemann at £8.95*



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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 28 Nov

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY Royal Philharmonic Orchestra

Mendelssohn: Elijah (conductor) Meredith Davies (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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29 Nov

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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30 Nov

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Edinburgh Festival Chorus

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

1 Dec

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

2 Dec

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BBC Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

3 Dec

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

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Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

4 Dec

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

5 Dec

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

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Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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7 Dec

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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11 Dec

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

12 Dec

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

13 Dec

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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14 Dec

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

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ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: John Pritchard (conductor) John Pritchard (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

23 Dec

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Conductor: Yuri Temirkanov (conductor) Yuri Temirkanov (organ)

Support: Robert, John, Thomas, Peter, David, George, from Court of Lambeth.

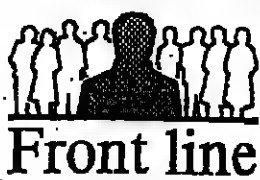
Tickets: £1.00, £2.50, £4.00 (all others sold) from Hall (01-928 3191)

24 Dec

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Yuri Temirkanov

Sir Frederick Ashton

Ballet's enfant terrible as well as grand old man, with two premieres on Thursday — one in London, the other in New York



Front line

Part of a choreographer's job is knowing how best to move a body from one place to another within the available time. This weekend finds Sir Frederick Ashton stumped, for once, by that problem. Luckily, it is one that conceals him off stage, not his dancers.

Next Thursday is the night when he finds himself with two irreconcilable premieres. Covent Garden has his Rimbaud ballet, *Illuminations*; by the time the audience there is leaving, people in New York will already be getting out their black ties for the other Ashton premiere at the Met. There is simply no way to be at both.

"They keep ringing me up from New York," he says, "telling me they need me there, telling me" (and here he puts on an American accent) "that is only a revival, this is a world premiere. But it's more important for me to be here".

The New York event, one of the biggest nights of the season, is the Metropolitan Opera's Stravinsky triple bill, with John Dexter and David Hockney expected to repeat the triumph of last season's double-act as director and designer. Ashton's contribution to that is the dances which Naxos Makawa and Anthony Dowell are to perform in *Le Rossignol*.

Those have turned out to be much more than the little dust which most people — Ashton included — had supposed. "They kept adding bits, you will see, and now

it's a full ballet lasting 22 minutes." All the same, Sir Fred is confident that such dancers can fend for themselves. They had all their rehearsals in London and know what is required. Besides, Dowell at least has something else to occupy his mind, as he is also to be the narrator in *Oedipus Rex*.

If Ashton is unable to get over for a later performance, this will not be the first of his ballets he has failed to see performed. He had to miss his 1939 creation for Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, *Le Diable à quatre*, because the outbreak of war caused its premiere to be transferred from London to New York.

For the moment, Ashton's main concern has to be the new production of *Illuminations*. That has a New York connexion too, having been commissioned by New York City Ballet in 1950. They brought it to London that same year and had a very frosty welcome in some quarters.

Ashton had become fascinated by Rimbaud during the war; not only his poetry but his character. Then he heard Brinley's setting of *Illuminations* and at once asked the composer's per-

mission to make a ballet of it. The work was announced for Covent Garden, with Berard designs, but abandoned when Berard died.

Cecil Armstrong-Jones eventually designed it and, Ashton says, one reason he must be around at the revival is that "Now I have to act for Beaton too." So he has been looking at photographs and designs of the original production and making sure that the details are right.

His choreography was actually taught to the Royal Ballet dancers by John Royal, one of New York City Ballet's ballet-masters, to whom Balanchine also relies to remember his old works. Sir Fred admits that he himself has "polished up a few things" — which has to be interpreted bearing in mind his habit of understatement where his own work is concerned.

For the leading role, Ashton has picked one of the most gifted of the Royal Ballet's young men, Ashley Page. "It has to be somebody young," he says. "Nicholas Magallanes wasn't really young enough in the original production, though he looked very beautiful".

The last time *Illuminations* was given in London, New York City Ballet's director, Lincoln Kirstein, was so incensed at the review in *The Times* that he wrote complaining that, although "presumably aware of the mixed beauty and grossness of Rimbaud's life and work," our critic "could only recognize grossness on



stage." Unfortunately, our reviewer was with the majority in that. Tastes change, and perhaps London audiences will have caught up with Ashton's 31-year-old offspring. He professes some apprehension and seems almost touchingly pleased to be reassured that it has remained consistently popular on the other side of the Atlantic. However, his apparent diffidence barely hides strong views and an incisive taste.

Our conversation wander-

ing to another choreographer's work, Sir Fred remarks firmly what a pity it is that "nobody really listens to music nowadays." Then he quickly decides he has said enough. His own listening, and reading, which manifest themselves on Thursday, and I suspect they will demonstrate that one reason why Ashton endures so well as British ballet's Grand Old Man is that, at heart, he is still its enfant terrible.

John Percival

RECORDS OF THE MONTH

John Higgins

Anvils out of tune

Verdi: *Il trovatore*. Riccardo Muti. EMI SLS 5213 (2 discs); TCCSL 5213.

Verdi's *Il trovatore* is a masterpiece of the Italian opera. It is a story of love, death, and redemption, set in the heart of the Spanish Inquisition. The music is powerful and dramatic, with a strong sense of rhythm and melody.

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Paul Griffiths

Liszt back in fashion

Liszt: *Orchestral works*. EMI SLS 5235 (4 discs), SLS 5236 (4 discs).

Liszt's *Orchestral works* are a collection of his most famous orchestral pieces. They include the *Symphony No. 3*, the *Symphony No. 6*, and the *Symphony No. 9*. The music is powerful and dramatic, with a strong sense of rhythm and melody.

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THE UNWINS FILE

By Patrick Cunningham

Good Wine and the aid of the party

The French are always inclined to make one feel that the humblest Frenchman knows more about wine than the most knowledgeable Englishman. And as a result, we always offer them the best and the most expensive, out of a misplaced sense of inferiority.

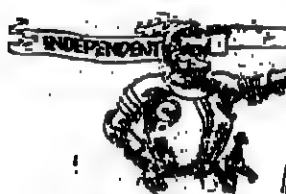
Well, this time I didn't. He did after all arrive unexpectedly, and I was just about to try a range of good, but inexpensive wine. It's called Belle Cave and comes in five bottles as Red, Medium Dry Rosé, Dry White and Medium Sweet White.

And he was very complimentary. The Medium Sweet White was soft and not too sweet. The Dry White made an excellent Kir with Cassis de Dijon but it is also very refreshing on its own. The Rosé, well chilled, had a very clean taste and since he comes from the South of France which is where most rosé is drunk, his approval was knowledgeable. And the Red, as a personal taste, was thought to be excellent.

You may not want to serve it at a dinner party, but it would be excellent for weekday or weekend supper, or at a party where you want to offer acceptable quality coupled with quantity, at a reasonable price. And with Christmas parties just about to begin, what could be better?

Belle Cave
Available at Unwins £2.20.

There are 280 branches of Unwins in London and the Home Counties so there has to be one handy for you.



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"Careful - that's Paternina Rioja you're spilling on my collection of pre-Columbian Aztec rain idols..."



© Banda Azul is one of the Paternina Collection - a range of fine wines from Rioja.

Radio/David Wade

Under pressure

The National Health Service, we often hear, is heading for disintegration — a prognosis to be received with caution since experience of other tottering institutions suggests that more likely it will stagger on from crisis to crisis, and a gradual decline will provoke and may even be offset by various schemes of self-help.

The true plight of the NHS is the subject of *Finger on the Pulse*, a three-part documentary made by Brian King for the Birmingham Independent station, BRMB. The first part has been heard last Monday, the other two go out weekly intervals thereafter. Already the series has highlighted factors which must to a great extent account for pressures on the service as well as giving some sharp insights into methods of coping and making do. Presumably, it is obvious, begin with the vast number of patients presenting their doctor with minor ailments — colds, flu, stomach upsets — which 40 years ago would have been treated for themselves and which almost certainly would clear up unaided.

No doctor can refuse to see such people and plainly there is some pressure to prescribe unnecessarily an expensive antibiotic since the patient expects it and the treatment will probably shorten his discomfort. The discomfort may be only mild, the shortening a matter of a day or two, but never mind. So great is this demand that making shift begins to operate: one practice now issues fact sheets to its patients in the hope of persuading them to undertake a bit of cure-it-yourself. But what will that do for the demand of the unwell for a bit of attention? Or indeed the propensity of those starved of attention to become unwell? As one GP remarked: "We are a drug to a lot of patients."

This first programme also told us of problems created by the increasing numbers of the aged occupying beds, the appalling queues for surgery and some gallant coping with inadequate buildings in a Birmingham maternity unit. Throughout the standard of recorded material, both in sound and quality content, has been first class — particularly in the GPs' surgeries where the encounter of doctor and patient were candid and authentic. King's narration was informative and rightly unemotional.

There was a striking and not too happy difference in tone between *Finger on the Pulse* and Capital Radio's *Allergies — Your Hidden Enemy*. Presentation as a narrative duet by Maggie Norden and Robin Blake did not help, adding as it did to that slight tone of show-bizery and marginal gee-whizzery which I have come to associate with Miss Norden's work. Yet the material was important and intensely interesting: even if one moderate the claim of one well-known contributor, Dr Richard Mackarness, that one third of all illnesses have a basis in allergies — the many foods, inhalants, contactants to which the body may react — a possible factor may not only be physical but mental illness too, a claim which not surprisingly has activated the Semmelweis (or mocking rejection) Syndrome in many of their colleagues. Yet presumably if a drug can be psychotropic, a food may be too.

Another I.R. station, Radio Clyde has just put out a programme which, like these, may find a wider audience. *Shining Brass* was an account by its members of the work and triumphs of the Kilmaronock Area Schools Brass Band.

Television/Michael Church

Mirror images

Two years ago the Gulbenkian Foundation produced a report which strongly criticized television for failing to make contact with teenagers. A few years' freedom from the drug is not necessarily a bad thing, of course, but nobody could deny that the report had a point.

Programmes have since come along to fill the gap. One thinks of the BBC's *Something Extra* by and for the "ordinary" teenagers, and of sundry competent runners from London Weekend Television's six-part series *Going Out*, scripted by the author of *Hill* is the most notable recent offering in the genre, and has itself suffered a notable fate. For holding up a mirror all too faithfully to the lives of its protagonists, it has been condemned to appear when its intended audience are certain to be otherwise engaged. Last night ATV broadcast episode four at 10.30 pm; on Sunday Anglia will show episode five at 11.30. Last Monday God himself seemed to have carefully aimed at a transmitting mast deprived sleepy Grandstand of its weekly share.

It seems a shame, but given the ingrained verbal prudishness not only of the media moguls but of the nation at large this fate was clearly inevitable. The language is frequently foul, in a casual sort of way. The young actors are very competent. The world they inhabit, tainted at all levels by the fear of unemployment, is depressingly recognizable. Since critics have praised the series to the skies, claiming that it has opened their eyes to new realities. That seems praise too high: there is a wilful pessimism about its world-view, and a steady endorsement of the snarling posture which television has helped establish as the obligatory stance for "ordinary" inner-city kids.

Going Out has at least avoided making an outright fetish of working class life, unlike many other pieces of radical drama. Last night's play *The Grudge Fight* (BBC2) sailed into that very trap, with a curiously morbid update of the Tom Brown's Schoolday myth. It tricked the exterior of film plot with flashbacks, interior monologues, and a heavily contrived *deus ex machina*.

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If you are among the nine million who revisit *Brideshead* every Tuesday you will be as baffled as I am by the decision of Granada, beguets of this sumptuous, expensive wallow in nostalgia for a past that fascinates us actually lived, to issue its book about the serial only for semi-private circulation.

A handsome affair of 80 large pages, with exquisite pastels of the locations (like the text, anonymous) and superbly evocative colour photographs of the principals, it is much more than a programme for a programme. It offers a first writer and scrupulously annotated essays about Evelyn Waugh's life, the creation of the novel, the Oxford of the time, and the places where it was filmed, as well as biographies of the cast and synopses of all 11 episodes. They were the most fascinating companion and souvenir to a journalist and potential foreign purchaser of the series, but, wrongly, I am convinced, decided it did not have sufficient appeal to offer for public sale.

The Penguin edition of the novel is top of the paperback best-seller list, but many viewers of the series — at least those who buy books — will already have that. Surely there would be enough readers who have relished the addictive pleasure of *Brideshead* on television to make publication a worthwhile effort for the company's extensive publishing subsidiaries.

The serial, which now has only four weeks to run, has been criticised as being slow, especially when compared with drama imports from America. But why should life always be presented as if speeded up?

It is perhaps too faithful to the novel, particularly in excessive use of voice-over narration. But that is surely better than MGM's intended approach which, as Waugh

Television/Elkan Allan

Book of the film of the book

discovered when he arrived in Hollywood in 1946, was to film it "purely as a love story".

For the benefit of those denied Granada's sumptuous book, let me borrow freely from the most fascinating chapter, which treats the work as a *roman à clef* and supplies some of the keys.

First some undeniable characters from life: the cad Rex Mottram, a colonial aristocrat, untouched by spiritual grace, was boldly modelled on Brendan Bracken, politician, publisher, wartime Minister of Information and friend and confidant of Winston Churchill. The malicious portrait of him was an ungrateful reward for pulling the strings to get Captain Waugh leave to write the novel.

The creeping trail of a tutor, the Semmelweis of All Souls (John Griffiths), is a portrait admirably based on Sir Maurice Bowra, Warden of Magdalen College, who smiled a hurt smile and accepted the pointed likeness with grace.

While Anthony Blanche (Nicholas Grace) looked and sounded like Harold Acton (who declared, *The Waste Land*, through a megaphone on the very balcony shown in the serial), his more destructive aspect was taken from the rakish, openly homosexual Brian Howard, who killed himself in 1947.

As for the central family, Waugh had close connections with the two sons of Lord Beauchamp of Oxford, the younger, Hugh Lygon, later ducced him to the more exotic aspects of undergraduate life, and then took him to the family seat at Madresfield, with his private chapel. There he met and began a lifelong friendship with the two daughters of the family, and there he eventually learned that Lord Beauchamp had been compelled by a scandal (homosexual) to live abroad.

At least part of Sebastian's character, however, came from Waugh's own constant companion of Oxford days, Alistair Graham, whom he described as "the friend of my heart" until Graham's mother sent him on travels to North Africa, Greece and the Levant. And Julia must have owed a great deal to Olivia Plunkett-Greene, whom Waugh described as "a little crazy; truth-loving and in the end holy."

Charles Ryder, shared with his creator being a disappointed middle-aged army captain, a politician, a past with at least some striking similarities; Waugh's first ambitions were to be a painter, although that aspect of Ryder owes more to Rex Whistler — a parallel pointed up in the glimpses we are permitted of Ryder's murals.

The television production follows the novel in being deliberately vague about the homosexual aspects of Sebastian, but memoirs of the Oxford of the time are more forthcoming. Christopher Hollis explained its pervasiveness on the grounds that undergraduates came from the monastic confinement of school straight into the open world of the university where women were effectively barred. They "had" few inhibitions about their exploits and confessed their amours to one another. Anthony Powell contrasts the proctors' casual indifference to homosexuality with the stern warning he received for charring up a waitress in the High.

So now you can return to our mutual Tuesday addition with inside knowledge. If you very much want one of Granada's beautiful companion books, you could try writing to their press office for a second copy. They have been selling a few at the exhibition of photographs they are caring round the country at a below cost price of £3.95.

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

The one-year-old antique

Down in the basement of Christie's we all admired it. James Spencer was showing off an example of the latest breed of fake Chinese ceramics, a Ming vase with a cover with a double dragon, covered by a thick bluish white glaze, characteristic of the twelfth to thirteenth century AD. "When do you think it was made?" asked the Hon. Charles Spencer, a fellow director of Christie's.

"Some time in the last year," said James. "How much would it be worth if it were right?" I ventured.

"Say £50,000?" "Mrs Stoneham used her new amulet diamond ring, did she?" said Professor Teddy Hall, director of the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, with satisfaction.

It was a unique among illustrators in having lived to see his name enter the English language as a universally accepted adjective. He sprang to fame during the First World War with his humorous interpretations of the German machines of war. He worked for *The Sketch*, *The Bystander* and *The Illustrated London News* during the war. There has long been a strong market in the original black-and-white drawings of all periods — he lived until 1944 and the war drawings are the most sought-after.

A private collector who owns seven fine examples has dreamed up a means of making them available to a wider public. Using photographs of his drawings on facsimiles of his original paper, they are of high quality, almost indistinguishable from the originals. The drawings themselves would command prices around £800 to £1,000 a time, but the facsimiles are being marketed at £150 each by the book dealer, Charles Sawyer, of 1 Grafton Street, London, W1.

Titles include such charms as "Washing day on a day of antiquity often as a preparation for a bronze cast, but also as works of art in their own right. As a medium for portraiture wax reliefs were particularly popular in the eighteenth century. Collectors will therefore welcome the publication of E. J. Pyke of a *Supplement to his important reference work, A Biographical Dictionary of Wax Modellers*. It covers some 30 new public collections, 80 private collections and identifies 500 new wax modellers. 500 copies are available from E. J. Pyke, 53 Ladbroke Road, London W11, price £16.50 plus 75p postage and packing.

and it would hardly show," said James.

"Holes are in these days," said Teddy Hall, robustly. "You must have a hole to prove it's genuine. Mind you, you also need a hole to prove it's the results of the test."

"If, as in this case, it is wrong, you have a hole without a certificate. The special interest of the ever derives from the fact that it belongs to a large, very high quality, new group of fakes. James Spencer says that he first ran across them in Singapore, earlier this year and they probably have a Malayan origin. The explanation given for their outstandingly perfect condition, by dealers in Singapore, is that they have been recently recovered from a shipwreck. Bizarre!

William Heath Robinson is almost unique among illustrators in having lived to see his name enter the English language as a universally accepted adjective. He sprang to fame during the First World War with his humorous interpretations of the German machines of war. He worked for *The Sketch*, *The Bystander* and *The Illustrated London News* during the war. There has long been a strong market in the original black-and-white drawings of all periods — he lived until 1944 and the war drawings are the most sought-after.

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Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Britain bowled out

The USA retained the Bermuda Bowl, the world team championship, defeating Pakistan in the final by 24 points to 19. Even before the conclusion of the round robin qualifying stage, the Americans had proved they were worthy favourites, an impression reinforced by their convincing semi-final victory over Poland, the European champions.

The Pakistan team, playing in their first world championship, were the surprise of the tournament. After a slow start, they finished strongly to take second place in the round robin, and reached the final with a good win over Argentina. Although the margin in the final was convincing, Pakistan were the lead in the final stage. Considering the team's lack of experience at this level, it was an auspicious debut.

Britain led the field at the halfway point in the qualifying rounds but faded badly in the second half. A disastrous 20 to 2 loss to the USA combined with defeats by Indonesia and Pakistan left them requiring 10 VPs from their last match against Argentina to qualify for the semi-final. They started disastrously, losing 45 IMPs in the first 16 boards. Unhappily, a fine rally in the second half of the match left them exactly 5 IMPs short of the target.

Although the result was disappointing, we should look back on the events that led up to the championship to put it in perspective. After a brief and inconclusive trial, the British Bridge League chose three pairs with no common affinity to play in the European championship in Birmingham. Three of the players had no previous championship experience at all. Yet the team exceeded all expectations by grimly clinging to second place to earn Britain the right to play in the Bermuda Bowl, an honour which has eluded stronger and infinitely more experienced British teams for 17 years.

The British Bridge League now faces a difficult decision. To introduce Friday and Rodriguez, a pair of proven world class, would strengthen the team immeasurably. Indeed, in a year when the opposition appeared to be floundering, the substitution of Friday and Rodriguez possibly would have given Britain a favourite's chance. On the other hand, this change in the team would mean discarding players who had performed so creditably in Birmingham.

The League's decision to rely on the same team was controversial but understandable. That is more than can be said for the reaction to the World Bridge Federation's ban on Terence Reese, the British non-playing captain. Many felt that Britain should not have accepted this rebuff.

The relevance of this historical review emerges when we look at the last days of antiquity often as a preparation for a bronze cast, but also as works of art in their own right. As a medium for portraiture wax reliefs were particularly popular in the eighteenth century. Collectors will therefore welcome the publication of E. J. Pyke of a *Supplement to his important reference work, A Biographical Dictionary of Wax Modellers*. It covers some 30 new public collections, 80 private collections and identifies 500 new wax modellers. 500 copies are available from E. J. Pyke, 53 Ladbroke Road, London W11, price £16.50 plus 75p postage and packing.

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Diary Quiz

The answers to these questions from the week's news will be in Monday's Diary.

1. All aboard for ...?
2. Who left his seat to enter the fray?
3. Green light for red lights?
4. Who's being examined to see if they are on the right lines?
5. Express dispatch?
6. Whose prospects improved with a royal deal?
7. Long running take-over?
8. Who will be the hot one here?
9. A decision to bid at?
10. Where did a crossed line lead to a radio debut?
11. Whose ranks will swell to 10 million by the end of the year?
12. Merry-go-round in the shadows?
13. Who is going to be getting more for less?
14. Busby's big deal?
15. Who were found to have gone to pot?



Above: No less than 25 "Anyone for Tennis" and nearly as many "Masked Balls". Worst pun: "Top C'd" from J. A. Hinkley, Bridge-water, Somerset. Runner up: "Bal Canto" (almost as bad) from Mr M. H. Fairbank, Maidstone. Winner: Hilary Brown of Oxford for "L'homme mobile".

Right: The usual prize for the famous caption to this picture. Entries on a postcard please to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, The Times, PO Box No 7, Gray's Inn Rd, London WC1X 8EZ to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.



A good method of preventing the development of Black's KB on QN5.

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Chess/Harry Golombek
Korchnoi's end game?

The great match is well and truly over and Anatoly Karpoov can rest secure with his title for another three years. That the match itself was so one-sided is only partially because Korchnoi was so utterly out of form. The astonishing increase in playing strength of the world champion since he has gained the title was also responsible for his victory, the most crushing since the World Chess Federation took a hand in arranging these matches.

Harry Kasparov, in an interview with the Viennese daily *Kurier* in September, named as the four best chess-players of all time, in order of preference: Fischer, Karpov, Botvinnik and Alekhine.

Kasparov made no bones about his reckoning on being Karpov's challenger for the world title in three years' time. In view of the great contrast in style of play, such a match would be of immense interest.

Asked which player from the West, with the exception of Korchnoi, might prevent his qualifying for the championship match, Kasparov named first, Jan Timman. Then he added something pleasing to English ears and eyes; that there were also two English grandmasters, Tony Miles and Dr John Nunn. I wonder when last we had two players who could be mentioned as world-championship candidates?

The interview took place at Graz where Kasparov was playing in the World Youth Team Championship and where the English team did well indeed, even though neither of the two grandmasters mentioned by Kasparov was playing.

Our team, consisting of Speelman, Mestel, Plaskett, Davies and Hodgson, started by beating Switzerland 4-0 in the first round, then Brazil 4-0 also. In the third round we beat Sweden by 3½-½ and in the fourth the United States by 3-1 so that after four rounds, we led with 14½ points, ahead of Hungary, 12½, and the USSR, 12. Then we were well beaten by the USSR 3½-½. In the end the powerful Soviet team came first with 32½ points. It owed much to Kasparov who scored nine points out of 10 on top board. England came a creditable second with 30½. Hungary was third with 28½, followed by the United States 26½.

The English team gained three board prizes: Mestel on board 2 achieving the magnificent result of seven wins two draws and one loss. To maintain and possibly even increase this sort of success we must be able to send teams and players abroad and also finance international events in this country. The Friends of Chess is an association with the specific aim of helping English chess in this respect and if you too would like to help you can become a member of the Friends by sending the appropriate subscription to the treasurer of the Friends of Chess, Keith Richardson, 19 The Ridings, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey GU16 5RA. It is £12 a year for members and £30 a year for patrons, more if you feel like it.

A good illustration of the exciting play of Harry Kasparov is the following game he won at Graz, which has the sparkling effectiveness of the pleasant Crimean "cham-pagne" you get when you visit the USSR.

White: H. Kasparov (USSR). Black: J. Fedorowicz (USA). Queen's Indian Defence.

1. P-Q4 N-B3
2. P-QB4 P-Q3
3. N-B3 P-Q3
4. P-QB3

A good method of preventing the development of Black's KB on QN5.

4. N-B3 N-B3
5. N-B3 N-B3
6. N-B3 N-B3
7. N-B3 N-B3
8. N-B3 N-B3
9. N-B3 N-B3
10. N-B3 N-B3
11. N-B3 N-B3
12. N-B3 N-B3
13. N-B3 N-B3
14. N-B3 N-B3
15. N-B3 N-B3
16. N-B3 N-B3
17. N-B3 N-B3
18. N-B3 N-B3
19. N-B3 N-B3
20. N-B3 N-B3
21. N-B3 N-B3
22. N-B3 N-B3
23. N-B3 N-B3
24. N-B3 N-B3
25. N-B3 N-B3
26. N-B3 N-B3
27. N-B3 N-B3
28. N-B3 N-B3
29. N-B3 N-B3
30. N-B3 N-B3
31. N-B3 N-B3
32. N-B3 N-B3
33. N-B3 N-B3
34. N-B3 N-B3
35. N-B3 N-B3
36. N-B3 N-B3
37. N-B3 N-B3
38. N-B3 N-B3
39. N-B3 N-B3
40. N-B3 N-B3
41. N-B3 N-B3
42. N-B3 N-B3
43. N-B3 N-B3
44. N-B3 N-B3
45. N-B3 N-B3
46. N-B3 N-B3
47. N-B3 N-B3
48. N-B3 N-B3
49. N-B3 N-B3
50. N-B3 N-B3
51. N-B3 N-B3
52. N-B3 N-B3
53. N-B3 N-B3
54. N-B3 N-B3
55. N-B3 N-B3
56. N-B3 N-B3
57. N-B3 N-B3
58. N-B3 N-B3
59. N-B3 N-B3
60. N-B3 N-B3
61. N-B3 N-B3
62. N-B3 N-B3
63. N-B3 N-B3
64. N-B3 N-B3
65. N-B3 N-B3
66. N-B3 N-B3
67. N-B3 N-B3
68. N-B3 N-B3
69. N-B3 N-B3
70. N-B3 N-B3
71. N-B3 N-B3
72. N-B3 N-B3
73. N-B3 N-B3
74. N-B3 N-B3
75. N-B3 N-B3
76. N-B3 N-B3
77. N-B3 N-B3
78. N-B3 N-B3
79. N-B3 N-B3
80. N-B3 N-B3
81. N-B3 N-B3
82. N-B3 N-B3
83. N-B3 N-B3
84. N-B3 N-B3
85. N-B3 N-B3
86. N-B3 N-B3
87. N-B3 N-B3
88. N-B3 N-B3
89. N-B3 N-B3
90. N-B3 N-B3
91. N-B3 N-B3
92. N-B3 N-B3
93. N-B3 N-B3
94. N-B3 N-B3
95. N-B3 N-B3
96. N-B3 N-B3
97. N-B3 N-B3
98. N-B3 N-B3
99. N-B3 N-B3
100. N-B3 N-B3

And now 7... N-B3; on account of 8.Q-K4 ch.

13. B-B4 N-B4
14. B-Q2 N-Q2
15. B-B4 N-B4
16. B-Q2 N-Q2
17. B-B4 N-B4
18. B-Q2 N-Q2
19. B-B4 N-B4
20. B-Q2 N-Q2
21. B-B4 N-B4
22. B-Q2 N-Q2
23. B-B4 N-B4
24. B-Q2 N-Q2
25. B-B4 N-B4
26. B-Q2 N-Q2
27. B-B4 N-B4
28. B-Q2 N-Q2
29. B-B4 N-B4
30. B-Q2 N-Q2
31. B-B4 N-B4
32. B-Q2 N-Q2
33. B-B4 N-B4
34. B-Q2 N-Q2
35. B-B4 N-B4
36. B-Q2 N-Q2
37. B-B4 N-B4
38. B-Q2 N-Q2
39. B-B4 N-B4
40. B-Q2 N-Q2
41. B-B4 N-B4
42. B-Q2 N-Q2
43. B-B4 N-B4
44. B-Q2 N-Q2
45. B-B4 N-B4
46. B-Q2 N-Q2
47. B-B4 N-B4
48. B-Q2 N-Q2
49. B-B4 N-B4
50. B-Q2 N-Q2
51. B-B4 N-B4
52. B-Q2 N-Q2
53. B-B4 N-B4
54. B-Q2 N-Q2
55. B-B4 N-B4
56. B-Q2 N-Q2
57. B-B4 N-B4
58. B-Q2 N-Q2
59. B-B4 N-B4
60. B-Q2 N-Q2
61. B-B4 N-B4
62. B-Q2 N-Q2
63. B-B4 N-B4
64. B-Q2 N-Q2
65. B-B4 N-B4
66. B-Q2 N-Q2
67. B-B4 N-B4
68. B-Q2 N-Q2
69. B-B4 N-B4
70. B-Q2 N-Q2
71. B-B4 N-B4
72. B-Q2 N-Q2
73. B-B4 N-B4
74. B-Q2 N-Q2
75. B-B4 N-B4
76. B-Q2 N-Q2
77. B-B4 N-B4
78. B-Q2 N-Q2
79. B-B4 N-B4
80. B-Q2 N-Q2
81. B-B4 N-B4
82. B-Q2 N-Q2
83. B-B4 N-B4
84. B-Q2 N-Q2
85. B-B4 N-B4
86. B-Q2 N-Q2
87. B-B4 N-B4
88. B-Q2 N-Q2
89. B-B4 N-B4
90. B-Q2 N-Q2
91. B-B4 N-B4
92. B-Q2 N-Q2
93. B-B4 N-B4
94. B-Q2 N-Q2
95. B-B4 N-B4
96. B-Q2 N-Q2
97. B-B4 N-B4
98. B-Q2 N-Q2
99. B-B4 N-B4
100. B-Q2 N-Q2

After 12... Q-N2; 13.B-B4 is somewhat embarrassing.

13. B-B4 N-B4
14. B-Q2 N-Q2
15. B-B4 N-B4
16. B-Q2 N-Q2
17. B-B4 N-B4
18. B-Q2 N-Q2
19. B-B4 N-B4
20. B-Q2 N-Q2
21. B-B4 N-B4
22. B-Q2 N-Q2
23. B-B4 N-B4
24. B-Q2 N-Q2
25. B-B4 N-B4
26. B-Q2 N-Q2
27. B-B4 N-B4
28. B-Q2 N-Q2
29. B-B4 N-B4
30. B-Q2 N-Q2
31. B-B4 N-B4
32. B-Q2 N-Q2
33. B-B4 N-B4
34. B-Q2 N-Q2
35. B-B4 N-B4
36. B-Q2 N-Q2
37. B-B4 N-B4
38. B-Q2 N-Q2
39. B-B4 N-B4
40. B-Q2 N-Q2
41. B-B4 N-B4
42. B-Q2 N-Q2
43. B-B4 N-B4
44. B-Q2 N-Q2
45. B-B4 N-B4
46. B-Q2 N-Q2
47. B-B4 N-B4
48. B-Q2 N-Q2
49. B-B4 N-B4
50. B-Q2 N-Q2
51. B-B4 N-B4
52. B-Q2 N-Q2
53. B-B4 N-B4
54. B-Q2 N-Q2
55. B-B4 N-B4
56. B-Q2 N-Q2
57. B-B4 N-B4
58. B-Q2 N-Q2
59. B-B4 N-B4
60. B-Q2 N-Q2
61. B-B4 N-B4
62. B-Q2 N-Q2
63. B-B4 N-B4
64. B-Q2 N-Q2
65. B-B4 N-B4
66. B-Q2 N-Q2
67. B-B4 N-B4
68. B-Q2 N-Q2
69. B-B4 N-B4
70. B-Q2 N-Q2
71. B-B4 N-B4
72. B-Q2 N-Q2
73. B-B4 N-B4
74. B-Q2 N-Q2
75. B-B4 N-B4
76. B-Q2 N-Q2
77. B-B4 N-B4
78. B-Q2 N-Q2
79. B-B4 N-B4
80. B-Q2 N-Q2
81. B-B4 N-B4
82. B-Q2 N-Q2
83. B-B4 N-B4
84. B-Q2 N-Q2
85. B-B4 N-B4
86. B-Q2 N-Q2
87. B-B4 N-B4
88. B-Q2 N-Q2
89. B-B4 N-B4
90. B-Q2 N-Q2
91. B-B4 N-B4
92. B-Q2 N-Q2
93. B-B4 N-B4
94. B-Q2 N-Q2
95. B-B4 N-B4
96. B-Q2 N-Q2
97. B-B4 N-B4
98. B-Q2 N-Q2
99. B-B4 N-B4
100. B-Q2 N-Q2

Hoping for time to play P-B5 followed by N-B4.

15. B-B4 N-B4
16. B-Q2 N-Q2
17. B-B4 N-B4
18. B-Q2 N-Q2
19. B-B4 N-B4
20. B-Q2 N-Q2
21. B-B4 N-B4
22. B-Q2 N-Q2
23. B-B4 N-B4
24. B-Q2 N-Q2
25. B-B4 N-B4
26. B-Q2 N-Q2
27. B-B4 N-B4
28. B-Q2 N-Q2
29. B-B4 N-B4
30. B-Q2 N-Q2
31. B-B4 N-B4
32. B-Q2 N-Q2
33. B-B4 N-B4
34. B-Q2 N-Q2
35. B-B4 N-B4
36. B-Q2 N-Q2
37. B-B4 N-B4
38. B-Q2 N-Q2
39. B-B4 N-B4
40. B-Q2 N-Q2
41. B-B4 N-B4
42. B-Q2 N-Q2
43. B-B4 N-B4
44. B-Q2 N-Q2
45. B-B4 N-B4
46. B-Q2 N-Q2
47. B-B4 N-B4
48. B-Q2 N-Q2
49. B-B4 N-B4
50. B-Q2 N-Q2
51. B-B4 N-B4
52. B-Q2 N-Q2
53. B-B4 N-B4
54. B-Q2 N-Q2
55. B-B4 N-B4
56. B-Q2 N-Q2
57. B-B4 N-B4
58. B-Q2 N-Q2
59. B-B4 N-B4
60. B-Q2 N-Q2
61. B-B4 N-B4
62. B-Q2 N-Q2
63. B-B4 N-B4
64. B-Q2 N-Q2
65. B-B4 N-B4
66. B-Q2 N-Q2
67. B-B4 N-B4
68. B-Q2 N-Q2
69. B-B4 N-B4
70. B-Q2 N-Q2
71. B-B4 N-B4
72. B-Q2 N-Q2
73. B-B4 N-B4
74. B-Q2 N-Q2
75. B-B4 N-B4
76. B-Q2 N-Q2
77. B-B4 N-B4
78. B-Q2 N-Q2
79. B-B4 N-B4
80. B-Q2 N-Q2
81. B-B4 N-B4
82. B-Q2 N-Q2
83. B-B4 N-B4
84. B-Q2 N-Q2
85. B-B4 N-B4
86. B-Q2 N-Q2
87. B-B4 N-B4
88. B-Q2 N-Q2
89. B-B4 N-B4
90. B-Q2 N-Q2
91. B-B4 N-B4
92. B-Q2 N-Q2
93. B-B4 N-B4
94. B-Q2 N-Q2
95. B-B4 N-B4
96. B-Q2 N-Q2
97. B-B4 N-B4
98. B-Q2 N-Q2
99. B-B4 N-B4
100. B-Q2 N-Q2

Less time would have been wasted by 18... Q-N3.

18. B-B4 N-B4
19. B-Q2 N-Q2
20. B-B4 N-B4
21. B-Q2 N-Q2
22. B-B4 N-B4
23. B-Q2 N-Q2
24. B-B4 N-B4
25. B-Q2 N-Q2
26. B-B4 N-B4
27. B-Q2 N-Q2
28. B-B4 N-B4
29. B-Q2 N-Q2
30. B-B4 N-B4
31. B-Q2 N-Q2
32. B-B4 N-B4
33. B-Q2 N-Q2
34. B-B4 N-B4
35. B-Q2 N-Q2
36. B-B4 N-B4
37. B-Q2 N-Q2
38. B-B4 N-B4
39. B-Q2 N-Q2
40. B-B4 N-B4
41. B-Q2 N-Q2
42. B-B4 N-B4
43. B-Q2 N-Q2
44. B-B4 N-B4
45. B-Q2 N-Q2
46. B-B4 N-B4
47. B-Q2 N-Q2
48. B-B4 N-B4
49. B-Q2 N-Q2
50. B-B4 N-B4
51. B-Q2 N-Q2
52. B-B4 N-B4
53. B-Q2 N-Q2
54. B-B4 N-B4
55. B-Q2 N-Q2
56. B-B4 N-B4
57. B-Q2 N-Q2
58. B-B4 N-B4
59. B-Q2 N-Q2
60. B-B4 N-B4
61. B-Q2 N-Q2
62. B-B4 N-B4
63. B-Q2 N-Q2
64. B-B4 N-B4
65. B-Q2 N-Q2
66. B-B4 N-B4
67. B-Q2 N-Q2
68. B-B4 N-B4
69. B-Q2 N-Q2
70. B-B4 N-B4
71. B-Q2 N-Q2
72. B-B4 N-B4
73. B-Q2 N-Q2
74. B-B4 N-B4
75. B-Q2 N-Q2
76. B-B4 N-B4
77. B-Q2 N-Q2
78. B-B4 N-B4
79. B-Q2 N-Q2
80. B-B4 N-B4
81. B-Q2 N-Q2
82. B-B4 N-B4
83. B-Q2 N-Q2
84. B-B4 N-B4
85. B-Q2 N-Q2
86. B-B4 N-B4
87. B-Q2 N-Q2
88. B-B4 N-B4
89. B-Q2 N-Q2
90. B-B4 N-B4
91. B-Q2 N-Q2
92. B-B4 N-B4
93. B-Q2 N-Q2
94. B-B4 N-B4
95. B-Q2 N-Q2
96. B-B4 N-B4
97. B-Q2 N-Q2
98. B-B4 N-B4
99. B-Q2 N-Q2
100. B-B4 N-B4

If 27... R-N2; 28. B-Q8 followed by R-K8 ch and R-K7 ch.

27. B-B4 N-B4
28. B-Q2 N-Q2
29. B-B4 N-B4
30. B-Q2 N-Q2
31. B-B4 N-B4
32. B-Q2 N-Q2
33. B-B4 N-B4
34. B-Q2 N-Q2
35. B-B4 N-B4
36. B-Q2 N-Q2
37. B-B4 N-B4
38. B-Q2 N-Q2
39. B-B4 N-B4
40. B-Q2 N-Q2
41. B-B4 N-B4
42. B-Q2 N-Q2
43. B-B4 N-B4
44. B-Q2 N-Q2
45. B-B4 N-B4
46. B-Q2 N-Q2
47. B-B4 N-B4
48. B-Q2 N-Q2
49. B-B4 N-B4
50. B-Q2 N-Q2
51. B-B4 N-B4
52. B-Q2 N-Q2
53. B-B4 N-B4
54. B-Q2 N-Q2
55. B-B4 N-B4
56. B-Q2 N-Q2
57. B-B4 N-B4
58. B-Q2 N-Q2
59. B-B4 N-B4
60. B-Q2 N-Q2
61. B-B4 N-B4
62. B-Q2 N-Q2
63. B-B4 N-B4
64. B-Q2 N-Q2
65. B-B4 N-B4
66. B-Q2 N-Q2
67. B-B4 N-B4
68. B-Q2 N-Q2
69. B-B4 N-B4
70. B-Q2 N-Q2
71. B-B4 N-B4
72. B-Q2 N-Q2
73. B-B4 N-B4
74. B-Q2 N-Q2
75. B-B4 N-B4
76. B-Q2 N-Q2
77. B-B4 N-B4
78. B-Q2 N-Q2
79. B-B4 N-B4
80. B-Q2 N-Q2
81. B-B4 N-B4
82. B-Q2 N-Q2
83. B-B4 N-B4
84. B-Q2 N-Q2
85. B-B4 N-B4
86. B-Q2 N-Q2
87. B-B4 N-B4
88. B-Q2 N-Q2
89. B-B4 N-B4
90. B-Q2 N-Q2
91. B-B4 N-B4
92. B-Q2 N-Q2
93. B-B4 N-B4
94. B-Q2 N-Q2
95. B-B4 N-B4
96. B-Q2 N-Q2
97. B-B4 N-B4
98. B-Q2 N-Q2
99. B-B4 N-B4
100. B-Q2 N-Q2

Or 29... N-B1; 30. B-K3, B1; 31. BxR; 32. Q-R4.

29. B-B4 N-B4
30. B-Q2 N-Q2
31. B-B4 N-B4
32. B-Q2 N-Q2
33. B-B4 N-B4
34. B-Q2 N-Q2
35. B-B4 N-B4
36. B-Q2 N-Q2
37. B-B4 N-B4
38. B-Q2 N-Q2
39. B-B4 N-B4
40. B-Q2 N-Q2
41. B-B4 N-B4
42. B-Q2 N-Q2
43. B-B4 N-B4
44. B-Q2 N-Q2
45. B-B4 N-B4
46. B-Q2 N-Q2
47. B-B4 N-B4
48. B-Q2 N-Q2
49. B-B4 N-B4
50. B-Q2 N-Q2
51. B-B4 N-B4
52. B-Q2 N-Q2
53. B-B4 N-B4
54. B-Q2 N-Q2
55. B-B4 N-B4
56. B-Q2 N-Q2
57. B-B4 N-B4
58. B-Q2 N-Q2
59. B-B4 N-B4
60. B-Q2 N-Q2
61. B-B4 N-B4
62. B-Q2 N-Q2
63. B-B4 N-B4
64. B-Q2 N-Q2
65. B-B4 N-B4
66. B-Q2 N-Q2
67. B-B4 N-B4
68. B-Q2 N-Q2
69. B-B4 N-B4
70. B-Q2 N-Q2
71. B-B4 N-B4
72. B-Q2 N-Q2
73. B-B4 N-B4
74. B-Q2 N-Q2
75. B-B4 N-B4
76. B-Q2 N-Q2
77. B-B4 N-B4
78. B-Q2 N-Q2
79. B-B4 N-B4
80. B-Q2 N-Q2
81. B-B4 N-B4
82. B-Q2 N-Q2
83. B-B4 N-B4
84. B-Q2 N-Q2
85. B-B4 N-B4
86. B-Q2 N-Q2
87. B-B4 N-B4
88. B-Q2 N-Q2
89. B-B4 N-B4
90. B-Q2 N-Q2
91. B-B4 N-B4
92. B-Q2 N-Q2
93. B-B4 N-B4
94. B-Q2 N-Q2
95. B-B4 N-B4
96. B-Q2 N-Q2
97. B-B4 N-B4
98. B-Q2 N-Q2
99. B-B4 N-B4
100. B-Q2 N-Q2

If now 32... K-R1; 33. N-R4, with the terrible threat of N-N6.

32. B-B4 N-B4
33. B-Q2 N-Q2
34. B-B4 N-B4
35. B-Q2 N-Q2
36. B-B4 N-B4
37. B-Q2 N-Q2
38. B-B4 N-B4
39. B-Q2 N-Q2
40. B-B4 N-B4
41. B-Q2 N-Q2
42. B-B4 N-B4
43. B-Q2 N-Q2
44. B-B4 N-B4
45. B-Q2 N-Q2
46. B-B4 N-B4
47. B-Q2 N-Q2
48. B-B4 N-B4
49. B-Q2 N-Q2
50. B-B4 N-B4
51. B-Q2 N-Q2
52. B-B4 N-B4
53. B-Q2 N-Q2
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White: H. Kasparov (USSR). Black: J. Fedorowicz (USA). Queen's Indian Defence.

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A good method of preventing the development of Black's KB on QN5.

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Please send me
Aventis Bagels

	Code	Qty	Price (in p/s)
Brown	4198		29.95
Churros	4199		29.95
Black	4200		29.95

Total value of my order £

I enclose my cheque/postal order payable to Kaleidoscope or please debit my credit card

Tick box
Barcardpay ☐ Access ☐
Trustcard ☐

Card No. _____ Signature _____

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms) _____ (Please print)

Address _____
Post code _____

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England. Orders can
only be accepted for
delivery within the
UK and Channel
Islands.

Kaleidoscope
A division of

Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN

Game for anything

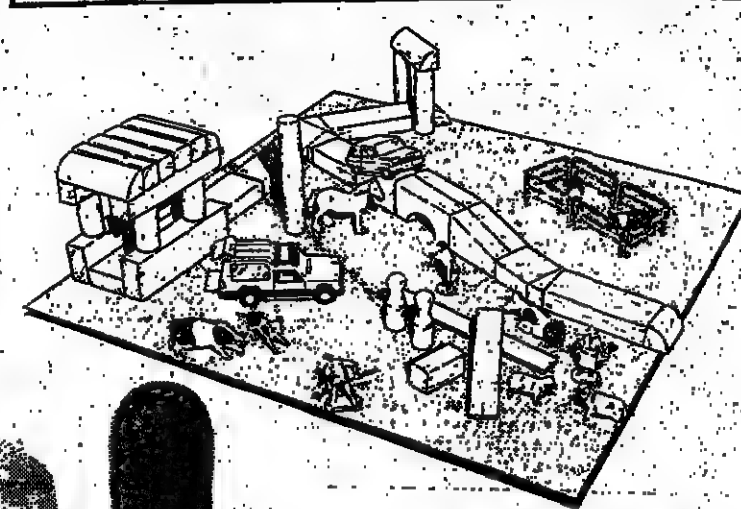
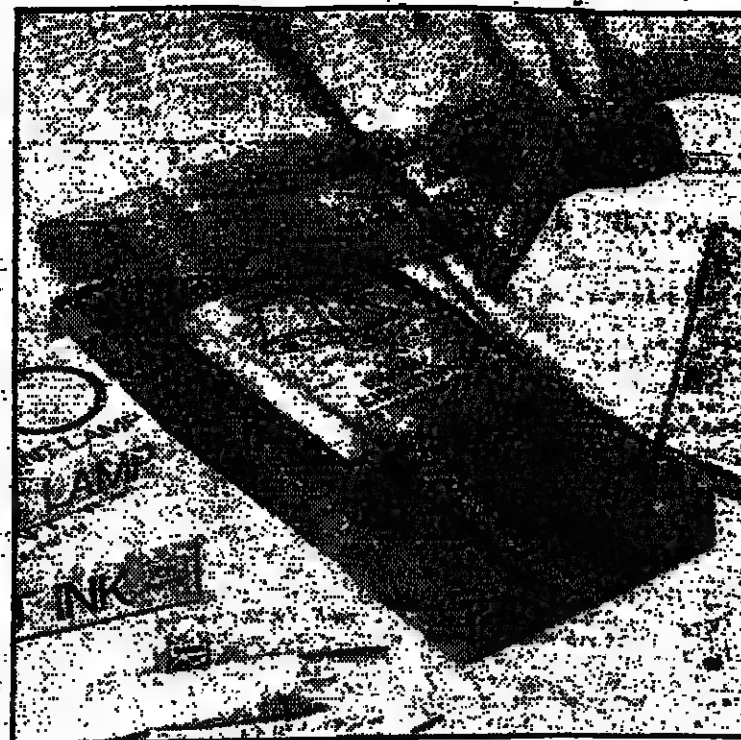
Age 1 to 10: Building bricks are among the most creative toys for young children and one of the most versatile sets is made in beautifully smooth natural beech by Beaver Toys. It is a modular system with a good variety of shapes which will make curving roads and bridges as well as all sorts of buildings. Set of 46 bricks £6.98, plus 98p p&p; set of 100 bricks (more bricks are always better) £12.98 plus £1.60 p&p — illustrated, right, with Dinky toys and farm animals from Hamleys. Bricks from Beaver Toys, Marlborough, Wiltshire, telephone 0672 53759.

Age 6 to 16: Fun rubber stamps to decorate cards, backs of envelopes and probably dirty knees. The outlines are a joggling bear, beetle, small fly, owl, frog, fat pig, juicy strawberry and kissing lips. Or there are slogans: Happy to you, Will you marry me, and TOP SECRET. 99p each. Red or black inks pads also 99p. From Tiger Tiger, 219 Kings Road, SW3, or by mail order (add 20p p&p) from Robar

Ltd, 7 Shalcomb Street, London SW10.

Age 10 to 16: Yes and Know invisible ink booklets full of quizzes and games, general knowledge questions, bingo, battleships. Guess the answers, fill in the blanks with the special pens provided and "Yes" or "No" will appear under your felt tip. Another version, "Mr. Mystery Secret Agent" is on the same lines but aimed at budding secret agents (CIA rather than MI5 as it is an American publication). Each costs 95p from larger branches of Boots. For other stockists telephone Edward Goolnick, 01-348 4454.

Age 12 to 16: Two-channel walkie talkie, the Harrier WT1, that works on the same channels as CB radio so you can not only talk to a friend with another walkie talkie, but also to any passing CB user — £24.99. And if you don't know what smoochy bears, rubber duck, one four for a copy, and the Big in the sky means, the Big in the sky Guide to CB will explain all the jargon. £2.99. Both from all branches of Dixons.



Top, Print Gocco colour printing set, £46.50 from Harrods. Centre, '100' natural beech building bricks by Beaver Toys, £12.98. Left, four of a set of eight "worker" pencils, 5 1/4 in high (guardsman, fireman, chef, city gent, sailor, lawyer, navy, pilot — the hats are the lids), £4.80 the set (70p p & p) from Peter Knight, High Street, Esher, Surrey and London End, Beaconsfield, Bucks.



Above, the proposed interior decoration of York House, Pall Mall, 1759. One of the set of three prints of work by Sir William Chambers from the Royal Institute of British Architects. Left, baked beans note pad, £1.60 (80p p & p), black and white Perspex nutcracker, £2.70 (60p p & p) and clear Perspex paper knife, £1.50 (30p p & p), all from Peter Knight, High Street, Esher, and London End, Beaconsfield.

FOR MEN

Give him a ring

For collectors, a set of three facsimile prints of drawings by eighteenth-century architect Sir William Chambers of a triumphal arch at Wilton House, 1759, the proposed interior decoration of York House, 1759 and an unexecuted design for an entrance gate to Sherborne Castle 1758. They have been reproduced on textured paper, 16 1/2 in x 23 1/2 in, from rare works in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Only 500 prints of each print will be made and each set costs £35 including p&p from RIBA drawings offer, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD.

Miller's Antique Price Guide — 669 pages of descriptions, valuations and helpful "junk"-ing. The new 1982 edition costs £9.95 in bookshops or is available, with £1.20 p&p, from MJM Publications Ltd, Pugin's Hall, Finchden Manor, Tenterden, Kent. Telephone Tenterden 2234.

Wilkinson Sword Tree Lopper for pruning branches up to 2 1/2 in diameter, £15.65 and 21 in bow saw for even thicker branches, £6.50. Both excellent quality and easy to handle, as I found when I did a spot of deforestation in my own garden. From Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W1.

Cordless hand-held telephone to take into the garage, garden — even the bath. The control box plugs into the wall and you can

make or receive calls within 250 yards of it. The EMP 4003 is one of the least expensive at £125 (£2 p&p) from Sylvia's, 25 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.

Vive Le Sport by Christopher Curtis. A wicked look in prose and verse at various forms of field sports and sportsmen, wittily illustrated by John Tickner, £2.95 (40p p&p). Slip in a slide calculator with 100 recipes for cocktails — ingredients printed on the outside, sliding centre gives the quantities needed for a riotous selection including Absinthe Bracer and Snap Tooth Nell. £2.50 (14p p&p). Both these from Sylvia's.

Key Buoy — a covered polystyrene foam ring with key ring attached. Will float if it falls overboard. £1.95 (60p p&p) from Peter Knight, High Street, Esher or London Road, Beaconsfield. If you are absolutely desperate for ideas — get someone else to do the thinking. Parrots will fill one of their red Christmas sacks, emblazoned with tree, santa and gold-plated name, with 12, 18 or 25 gift wrapped presents for £16, £26 or £100. Simply tell them the age, sex and interests of the recipient. Parrots, whose catalogue is available for £1, are at 56 Fulham Road, London SW3 6HH. Orders by phone, 01-833 3325. Last orders in theory December 10, although they do go on sending up to Christmas Eve.



Newest recruits to the cuddly toy zoo — endearing chipmunk mother 14 in high, £18.99, baby 10 in high, £10.99 from Harrods.

FOR EVERYONE

Painting your house

Tessa Henderson is a young artist who specializes in an increasingly fashionable subject — house portraits. Trained as an interior designer, she soon realized that she really preferred the outdoors to the indoors and began to concentrate on the line drawings of beautiful houses.

Her subjects range from cottages in Suffolk to castles in Scotland and she offers an additional printing service once the drawing is complete — she will have it reproduced for you on letter heads, cards, even wine or jam labels.

The cost of the original drawing ranges from £75 to £250 depending on the amount of time required. Letter heads are £92.50 for the first 500 (with envelopes) £32 for the second 500, greetings cards are £105 for 500, post cards £88 for 500.

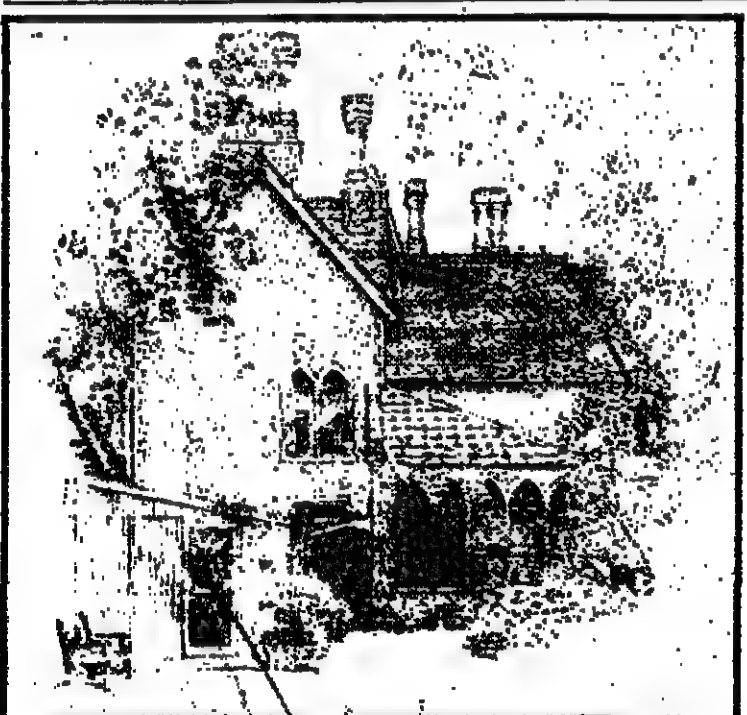
The labels can be done as an addition to any of these but not on their own. A special package includes 500 sheets of headed paper with envelopes, 250 continuation sheets, 500 greetings

cards and envelopes, large self adhesive labels and small labels for the tops of cards or envelopes. All this costs £270.

Such intricate work does of course take time, so not all commissions could be completed before Christmas, but I should imagine anyone would be willing to wait for such a gift. But another speciality of Tessa's could be finished in time — a miniature portrait of a favourite toy.

This ball started rolling when she drew a portrait of a teddy bear as a present for a small child and it was so popular that she was inundated with requests for pictures of other loved animals. These are all line drawings with watercolour and measure about 2 1/2 in x 3 1/2 in — if you produce the toy and a frame she will make the drawing to fit.

For more details telephone Tessa Henderson on 01-340 2028 or 727 4143. If you really want something special in time for Christmas she will try to rearrange her schedule to fit.



An example of the house portraits drawn by Tessa Henderson.

FOR WOMEN

Flowery tribute

To let your hostess (or under-insured mum/cook) know that she is appreciated, what nicer present than a box of flowers or basket of fruit and wine delivered to her door on Christmas Eve?

A box of roses to decorate the festive table comes in yellow, red, white, orange, pink or mixed. Boxes of 10 are £7.95, 20 are £13.60, 30 £18. You can telephone a credit card order and it will be sent off the same day. An express service, guaranteeing delivery the next day costs an extra £1.25. Orders to Chesswood Roses, Thakeham, Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 3 EL (West Chillington 2340).

If she prefers carnations, Flying Flowers send all colours of blooms from its nurseries in

Jersey. A box of one dozen costs £4.50 from Flying Flowers, PO Box 373, Jersey, CI, (0534 54657). Last orders for Christmas December 12.

For those in or near London there is a new delivery service called Baskets with Love. They offer a selection of 16 baskets, among them exotic fruits (from £14), champagne with two goblets, nuts, fruit and chocolates (from £30), vintage port with two glasses, small Stilton and box of mince chocolates (from £18).

Baskets can be made up to suit any requirements and delivery is within 24 hours to a London address (£2 delivery charge) or with "reasonable distance" of the headquarters, Baskets with Love, 39 Lower Richmond Road, London SW14, (01-878 7201).



For a cook with a light touch choose one of the delightful selection of drawings by Marie-Helene Jevens, whose witty ideas on chefs and food are exhibited at The Workshop, 83 Lamb's Conduit Street, WC1. The alcoholic chef above is £22.05.

Right, waistcoat £42 (£1.50 p & p) and clutch bag £15.50 (75p p & p) made by Robert Cotton from genuine old Oriental carpets. Several handbag styles are available and many colours of Kelmis, Soumace and Shiraz rugs. Brochure and details from Robert Cotton, 19 Lamballe Road, NW3, telephone 01-734 4628.

Left, for an unusual and stylish present take a look at the exhibition of handbags next week at 180 Kensington Church Street, W8. John Jesse's collection includes bags from 1900 to the late 60s at prices from £35 to £500 — the one left is probably American, 1950, and has silver foil butterflies, pressed in plastic, £220.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Old ways worth preserving

It would be a pity if freezers were to kill off too many of the older methods of preserving food. In the case of most vegetables, of course, freezing beats bottling any day. And pickles, chutneys, jams and marmalades, all contrived to store summer's bounty against winter privation, are too well established to become the endangered species of this domestic ice age.

Many cooks who grew up with refrigeration have never attempted any of the marvelous old ways of preserving meat or fish. Indeed few people have any need or reason now to prepare their own hams or bacon. But there are other delicacies which are less widely available and well worth the little trouble they take to prepare at home.

Some, like confit d'oie, the succulent chunks of preserved goose which are such a speciality of south-west France, are almost impossible to find here, and costly on either side of the Channel. Fresh geese are not cheap either and usually have to be ordered. But confit works so well with duck and pork too, and the flavour makes such an enjoyable change from the fresh meat, that the recipes have much to recommend them.

Confit, whether of goose, duck or pork, is a key ingredient of cassoulet, the

potest and most delicious of the baked bean dishes. Cassoulet is the ideal vehicle for leftovers of Christmas poultry as well as a splendid method of serving a crowd from one big pot. A jar of confit is also the kind of gift that goes down well.

Confit of goose
Makes 12 or more portions
1 fat goose weighing about 9 kg (20 lbs)
225 g (8 oz) sea salt
1 teaspoon saltpetre (optional)
8 bay leaves, crumbled
2 teaspoons dried thyme
Goose fat and lard (see recipe)

Cut the goose into large serving portions complete with the skin and underlying fat. Save any loose lumps of fat to render down, and cut away the wing tips and a speciality of south-west France, are almost impossible to find here, and costly on either side of the Channel. Fresh geese are not cheap either and usually have to be ordered. But confit works so well with duck and pork too, and the flavour makes such an enjoyable change from the fresh meat, that the recipes have much to recommend them.

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Render down the reserved goose fat by cooking it very slowly until all the fat has melted and only golden crackling remains. Strain the fat and set it aside.

Wipe the excess salt and moisture from the goose pieces with kitchen paper and pack them into a large casserole. Add the reserved goose fat and enough melted lard to cover the goose completely. Cover and cook in a preheated oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for about 3 1/2 hours or until the goose is very tender. When the meat is ready most of the fat under the skin will have melted and if the meat is pierced with a skewer no juices will run out.

Prepare one or more large preserving jars or crocks by washing them very thoroughly and scalding them. Make sure they are completely dry. Pour a ladle of hot goose fat into each jar and pack them with pieces of goose to within 5 cm (2 inches) of the top. Pour in hot goose fat to cover them completely. Tap the jars firmly on a solid surface to release any air bubbles trapped with the meat, and leave them in a cool place until quite cold. Top up the jars with a good layer of hot fat or melted lard. Seal with lids if using preserving jars, or with foil pressed down on top of the fat and store in a cool dark and dry place for at least a

week to mellow the flavours. Provided it is stored in cool, dry conditions, confit will keep well for six months or more.

When you want to retrieve one or more pieces of the confit, heat the jar gently in a pan of water and fish out the quantity you need, making sure that the remaining pieces stay covered with fat. (Cool and reheat the remainder for later use). Regardless of how you serve the confit, on its own, in cassoulet, or on another recipe, it must be heated to at least 70°C (160°F) for at least 5 minutes to disarm any bacteria which may be present.

Confit of duck is made in exactly the same way as confit of goose except, of course, that the bird is smaller and the quantities are reduced accordingly. Confit of pork may also be made with the same recipe, but it is even more delicious if the pieces of pork are spiked with slivers of garlic before it is cooked. Shoulder of pork is the ideal cut for the purpose. It should be boned, then cut into large chunks, skin and all. A 3 kg (7 lb) shoulder takes about 1 1/2 hours to cook. Use 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon saltpetre (optional), 4 bay leaves, 1 teaspoon of dried thyme and 3 peeled cloves of garlic. It is then cooked for about 3 1/2 hours in pure lard or pork fat.

Last week a friend sent us from South Africa a small box packed with two dozen blooms of chinchinches, the delightful white *Ornithochloa*. They are flowers here in bud and the flowers open gradually over two to four weeks and will then last for several weeks if kept in a cool, but not freezing temperature.

They are not hardy in Britain and must be kept in a greenhouse or frame during the winter. Air transport, modern production techniques and new varieties have over the past decade brought about enormous changes in the cut flowers we may now find in florists' shops.

Plant breeders in many countries are constantly striving to produce new varieties of cut flowers to suit changing fashions, or changed economic conditions and, although it is a slow business they have achieved considerable successes. Different growing techniques enable some plants to be grown all through the year — and cut flowers are now flown here from all over the world.

Gerberas for example have been improved out of all knowledge since the French Channel Island growers began to grow them under glass as cut flowers in the 1920s. Now we have very large flowered single, double,

and anemone centred flowers in many shades of colour.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of breeders of gerberas has been to improve greatly the strength of the stems. Years ago if they were used in an arrangement they would flop after a few hours. Modern varieties are very long lasting in water.

Alstromerias, with large, long-lasting flowers now available in many lovely shades of pink and salmon besides the old familiar orange, are in great demand. So too are the new large flowered single and double freesias, including the exciting single scarlet varieties now arriving in the shops.

Economic factors have played an important role in the search for new varieties of cut flowers. The new spray carnations come in many shades of colour, yellow, pink, red, salmon, mauve, also in "picotee" or striped forms that are not available in the large flowered range of carnations.

Much of the breeding of these carnations has been done in the United States, Israel and Holland.

It took many years to persuade florists and the public to accept daffodils in tight bud, which last much longer than fully open flowers. But now they are the norm and everybody is happy. Incidentally it is not

generally appreciated that our growers export daffodil flowers to the United States and other countries to a value of £1.5m a year.

Over the years too there have been many additions to the range of pot plants. At the moment of course there is an all out war between British growers and the Dutch whose government subsidizes their production costs by supplying cheap gas for greenhouses. British growers are understandably urging us to buy British.

The House of Richmond at Broxbourne in Hertfordshire is fighting back vigorously and has just opened what is probably the finest house plant centre in Europe with a large complex of show greenhouses full of exotic plants grown to perfection.

When buying plants for the home or as gifts for friends one should be guided by the information on the label which indicates ease or difficulty of nurturing the plant, and consider whether the conditions it will be asked to survive are reasonable.

Most pot plants flourish in great fluctuations of temperature — up to 70°F or more by day and down almost to freezing on a cold night.

Provided the recipient is not known to be completely inept at growing plants

indoors — and I know several people who cheerfully admit it — pot plants are good gifts. Indeed we have now taken to sending pot plants to friends in hospital rather than "cut flowers", as they can last them home with them when they leave.

If you have in mind to propagate some of the house plants you buy I would suggest the easiest of all is the chlorophytum which produces ready made plantlets on long stems and the various species of *Ficus* including the small leaved *Ficus elastica* 'Decora' or *F. radicans*. All these can be easily increased by cuttings. So too can the rubber plant *Ficus elastica* 'Decora' with its large green leaves and the varieties such as 'Tricolor' with variegated leaves, but this needs rather more heat — 70-75°F — and is best rooted in a propagating case.

I remember some years ago a houseplant sent a figus to the BBC because it had grown too tall for its house. It was only in an eight inch pot but it was eight feet high. Of course one can take out the top six or eight inches of a rubber plant cutting if just below a node, remove the two lower leaves and use it as a cutting. The parent plant will then produce two side shoots and if these grow too large they may be treated in the same way.

Gardening/Roy Hay

First class travellers from South Africa

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The House of Richmond at Broxbourne in Hertfordshire is fighting back vigorously and has just opened what is probably the finest house plant centre in Europe with a large complex of show greenhouses full of exotic plants grown to perfection.

When buying plants for the home or as gifts for friends one should be guided by the information on the label which indicates ease or difficulty of nurturing the plant, and consider whether the conditions it will be asked to survive are reasonable.

Most pot plants flourish in great fluctuations of temperature — up to 70°F or more by day and down almost to freezing on a cold night.

Provided the recipient is not known to be completely inept at growing plants

indoors — and I know several people who cheerfully admit it — pot plants are good gifts. Indeed we have now taken to sending pot plants to friends in hospital rather than "cut flowers", as they can last them home with them when they leave.

If you have in mind to propagate some of the house plants you buy I would suggest the easiest of all is the chlorophytum which produces ready made plantlets on long stems and the various species of *Ficus* including the small leaved *Ficus elastica* 'Decora' or *F. radicans*. All these can be easily increased by cuttings. So too can the rubber plant *Ficus elastica* 'Decora' with its large green leaves and the varieties such as 'Tricolor' with variegated leaves, but this needs rather more heat — 70-75°F — and is best rooted in a propagating case.

I remember some years ago a houseplant sent a figus to the BBC because it had grown too tall for its house. It was only in an eight inch pot but it was eight feet high. Of course one can take out the top six or eight inches of a rubber plant cutting if just below a node, remove the two lower leaves and use it as a cutting. The parent plant will then produce two side shoots and if these grow too large they may be treated in the same way.

Insurers warned off friendly societies

By Lorna Burke
Mr Keith Brading, chief registrar of friendly societies, has sounded a warning to building societies and insurers who have been looking at the potentially rich pickings to be had from managing tax-free friendly societies.

Friendly societies must be run for the benefit of the members and the registrar is keen to deter those who might seek to profit from managing such societies. "It is important to ensure that the society is a self-contained entity, capable of achieving full independence of control and management of its affairs", Mr Brading said in his report for 1980.

"If in the early stages, management services are provided by an outside organization, the terms on which those services are provided should be negotiated at arms-length and be seen to pay due and fair regard to the interest of members."

This warning follows problems which developed when Family Assurance friendly society's management contract was sold to Duondian in a £1m deal.

The registrar also said that time was short if small building societies were to survive. Tougher competition from other societies and financial institutions would place increasing strains on small societies.

"I have advocated that where there may be two or more small societies in one local area, or within reasonable distance, they should consider merging if by doing so they may form a more viable society", he said.

Societies have been heeding the registrar's advice and merging relatively rapidly. During 1980 the total number of building societies fell from 287 to 273, and by September of this year the total had dropped to 257.

KLEBER CUTBACKS WARNING

From Our Correspondent, Paris, Nov 27
M Lucien Male, managing director of Kleber-Colombes, the tyre manufacturer, has said that if he is not allowed to push through his proposed rationalization measures, any ensuing bankruptcies will be the fault of the French Government.

Also, if he did not get a reply from the Government by the beginning of December, he would have to assume his responsibilities as provided for by the law in the case of a hopeless situation.

Under French law, a management can be prosecuted if it can be shown that it was responsible for a bankruptcy. By his declaration M Male is protesting himself against such an eventuality. M Male said the Government had agreed to cutbacks earlier this year, but now Paris was blocking them.

The rationalization provides for the closure of the Paris factory of Colombes and a concentration of production in eastern France with a cutback in the workforce to 10,500 from 12,000.

Sterling soars on high UK interest rates

By Frances Williams and John Whitmore
The pound sprang ahead on the world's financial markets yesterday as investors moved their money into sterling to benefit from Britain's high interest rates. On the London money markets, conditions remained tight, amid confusion over the authorities' intentions for the future course of interest rates.

The pound ended trading in London only just below its best levels of the day, jumping 1.70 cents to close at a 5-month high of \$1.9565 against a weaker dollar.

Dealers thought they detected some selling of pounds by the Bank of England at around \$1.95, where the rate stuck for much of the day. This was more than counteracted, however, by strong buying interest from the United States and, according to some reports, from Saudi Arabia involving sales of some 1,500m Deutsch marks.

The pound made substantial gains on the German and other leading currencies. The index measuring its wider international value rose 0.6 to 91.9 per cent of its 1975 level, the highest since the end of August.

Sterling continues to benefit from the big gap between interest rates in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, a gap which shows little sign of disappearing in the near future. At yesterday's weekly Treasury bill tender the average rate bid was 13.75 per cent, the lowest since the end of August.

Some analysts are talking of a \$2 pound by spring 1982, but weakened confidence in the Government's handling of the economy and a dwindling balance of payments surplus on current account may make investors wary.

As the week has progressed, City opinions on the likelihood of an early cut in the banks' base lending rates have remained divided.

The decline in overseas interest rates, notably United States rates, and the consequent strength of sterling have encouraged the view that the Government should no longer be fettered by external constraints.

Some banks, however, are taking the view that a small cut in interest rates at this stage could come badly unstuck, given the prospective tightness in money markets in the weeks ahead.

This week, conditions have been slightly easier than last, but large payments of deferred tax to the Inland Revenue could push the overall shortage next week up towards £1,500m on some money market estimates.

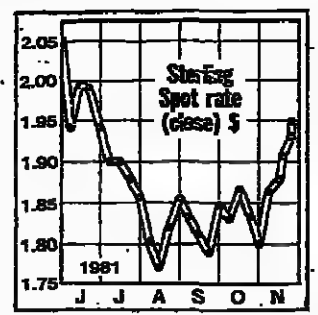
That does not necessarily mean that a cut in base rates is ruled out, at least as long as the authorities are prepared and able to provide the liquidity to keep very short-term interest rates at a level that would remove the risk of "round-tripping".

In this respect, however, the authorities' actions in the market over the past fortnight are offering less than clear-cut signals.

There may well be some concern too as to whether the domestic background fully justifies further interest rate cuts at this time.

Markets should be able to form a better idea of the basis of the Chancellor's observations when they see the Treasury's latest economic forecasts next week. November money supply figures are due to be published the following week.

Last night, the Treasury announced a further reduction in the rate of interest on certificates of deposit, down from 14 to 14 per cent, but the interest rate supplement on certificates held for more than three months rises from one half to a full one per cent.



City report on Halliday unlikely this year

By Our Financial Staff
The Stock Exchange report into the business affairs of Halliday, Simpson, the suspended Manchester stockbroker, is unlikely to be made public before Christmas.

It was originally hoped by Mr Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the exchange, that some form of interim report could be published before the end of the year.

It has now emerged, however, that the disciplinary proceedings virtually certain to result from the findings of the special investigating committee will mean that its information will have to stay secret until they are over.

The exchange now believes they may be able to issue only a short statement until proceedings are complete.

In July, the exchange took the unprecedented step of suspending the six-partner firm from trading pending an investigation into their business practices. At the same time, Mr Goodison asked Arthur Latham, the merchant bankers, (now part of Dow Scamania) to conduct an internal investigation.

A week later Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett, who together ran the bank's £51m unit trusts interests, were suspended in connection with the Halliday inquiry. The two subsequently resigned.

As a consequence of the pattern of dealings which were discovered during the early part of the investigation and the collapse of two other stockbrokers firms, the exchange announced last month the appointment of Mr Robert Wilkinson as a new inspector.



Decision day nears for Professor Roland Smith (left) and Mr Roland Rowland.

£2.75m Fraser expansion

By Philip Robinson
House of Fraser, at present awaiting a government decision on whether 'Lombor' will be allowed to make a full takeover bid, yesterday announced a further £2.75m of store expansion.

It brings the total spent so far on new and existing stores to £27m since January when Mr Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, Lombor's chief executive, announced a 150p a share bid for the stores group.

It has also spent £10m on computers for its accounts system and has now allocated more than half the £56m earmarked to improve assets.

It is all part of Fraser's defence strategy to avoid being swallowed by Lombor which has vowed if the bid goes through to oust £50,000 a year.

ICL loans guarantee extended

By Peter Wilson-Smith
The Government has agreed to guarantee ICL's bank borrowings past the March 1983, deadline imposed when it rescued the computer group earlier this year. The move will be seen as a vote of confidence from the Government in ICL's new management team and the sweeping changes they have implemented.

The £270m rescue package for ICL announced last March included £200m of bank facilities guaranteed for two years by the Government. This guarantee will be extended on a reducing basis, falling by £50m annually from March 1983, until it expires in 1986.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, who announced the extension in Parliament yesterday said that ICL had made considerable progress since last March.

After representations from ICL about the need to ensure a smooth transition to normal financial arrangements, the Government agreed to extend the guarantee, but Mr Jenkin said he had made clear to the company there would be no more financial support of this kind.

ICL's four main bankers - Midland, Barclays, West and Citibank - have also agreed to extend the £70m facility promised to the company last March until March 1984.

Apart from the sweeping redundancies ICL has made or announced in the past six months to help restore the group to profits, it has also agreed to collaborate with the Japanese computer company Fujitsu and with ICL's Corporation of America and Mittel of Canada.

The extension of the Government guarantee will provide the assurances on its long-term future they would doubtless be looking for.

Next month ICL reports annual results to September 30 which may show a net loss nearly double the £50m at the half-way stage. In August ICL announced the conversion of £50m of bank loans into preference shares as a first step in restoring its finances.

Board angered by training cuts

By Rupert Morris
Kemp, its chairman, showed more anger than gratitude in his first public speech since the Government's action.

He said the decision to withdraw operating grants from the remaining training boards would be a big problem for the industry which would now have to raise £4.5m through a levy or curtail training.

Do not kick a good man when he is down because of his fall, said Mr Kemp. The industry and consequently training - too much now, and you will have precious little left with which to rebuild your way out of the depression, Mr Kemp, who was presenting prizes at a craftsmen's award ceremony in Crawley, Sussex, said.

He was particularly concerned at the Government's plan to phase out operating grants from March 31, as announced by Mr Tebbit when he gave notice of the abolition of 16 training boards.

Minister reaffirms backing for BL chief

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Government support was reaffirmed yesterday for Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, as the company was plunged into a deepening crisis as a result of the Longbridge "rebreak" strike over hours and work breaks.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, described Sir Michael as "one of the most outstanding chairmen of major British companies". He had given BL what it had lacked for a long time - hope and emerging confidence for the future.

Mr Lamont's remarks, made at the annual lunch of the Motor Industry Research Association come amid growing fears for the future of the BL plant at Longbridge in Birmingham, where the stoppage has cost the company £70m.

Mr Lamont said that the substantial progress made by BL over the past year was due to the credit of Sir Michael, and the company board. He also paid tribute to the contribution made by BL employees, who had shown a "courageous" attitude about the company's position, and to national trade union leaders.

In particular, Mr Lamont referred to Mr Terence Duffy and Sir John Boyd, president and general secretary respectively of the United Association of Engineering Workers, whom he said clearly appreciated the importance of BL to the whole economy and had been prepared to say so.

The Government's decision to convert £300m of funds to BL this year and next was not on the supposition that the state was locked in to a permanent subsidy of a loss-making company. That was not the new and I do not think it is going to be the reality, he said.

Since the beginning of the year, real progress had been made at BL. The Acclaim had joined the Metro and T45 truck and a great deal more was on the way. "Many of the productivity gains improved dramatically thanks to vigorous management and the cooperation of the workforce", he said.

Restoring and maintaining the vitality of Britain's basic industries was a task as fast as the so-called "sunrise" industries such as micro-electronics and few were as central or as important as the motor industry.

The Government was criticized for not injecting enough money into motor industry research and development he said, but in fact the Department's financial support had risen from £1.84m in 1977-78 to an expected £9m this year including Requirements Board spending on vehicles.

A higher proportion of state aid was now going into shorter and medium term support for product development. "We are not in the business of advancing human knowledge for its own sake, but in the business of helping our own companies to survive and prosper", he said.

Stock Markets
FT Index 533.4 up 7.3
FT 100 64.40 up 0.04
FT All Share 313.15 up 2.35
Bargains 18,340

Sterling
\$ 1.9565 up 170 pts
Index 91.9 up 0.6
New York: \$1.9642

Dollar
Index 105.3 down 0.3
DM 2.2155 down 87 pts

Gold
\$412.50 up \$3
New York: \$414

Money
3 mth sterling 1441-1418
3 mth Euro \$111-121
6 mth Euro \$124-124

PRICE CHANGES

Rises
Barclays Bank 12p to 465p
Bentley-Harvey 3p to 27p
Carless Capel 11p to 150p
Cowie 3p to 31p
Gos & Oil Acre 10p to 45p
ICL 4p to 51p
Lloyds Bank 15p to 445p
Midland 12p to 265p
Nat West 12p to 418p
Philips Lamp 17p to 430p
Richardson 23p to 213p
Rio Tinto Zinc 10p to 475p
Shell Tires 10p to 405p
Sketchley 10p to 285p
Trafford Park 12p to 146p

Falls
Dalgety 5p to 281p
Delta Inv 10p to 200p
Eagle Star 5p to 150p
Eng Assoc Grp 5p to 150p
Excel Group 5p to 240p
Fogarty E 5p to 85p
Grindlays Hldgs 5p to 235p
Knox Int 15p to 167p
Rediffusion 15p to 167p
Royal Warr 5p to 165p
St George's Crp 5p to 85p
Standard Tel 5p to 79p
Trust Secs 7p to 325p
Tunnel Hldgs 5p to 510p
Unitich 5p to 210p

Lasmo looks to America

Lasmo, the British independent oil exploration group, is close to a further acquisition in the United States. It is looking to expand in North America, not least because of falling profitability and high taxation in the United Kingdom. At present the United States provides only about 5 per cent of Lasmo's sales. The company operates there largely through its Bates Oil subsidiary.

Meanwhile in Britain Lasmo is heading a consortium to bid for the British Gas Corporation's half-share in the highly-profitable Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset.

Stockbrokers' commissions

The Stock Exchange Council will give a second reading to its committee's review of what stockbrokers can charge their clients next Tuesday. If initial conditions are satisfactory, it will issue the proposals for public debate in about two weeks.

It is understood one of the more controversial proposals is to double to £15 the minimum commission charged to small private clients.

RTZ terms

Rio Tinto-Zinc has sent its offer document to shareholders of Thomas W. Ward in support of its £91m takeover bid for the Sheffield cement group. RTZ says that it wants to receive acceptances by December 18. It is offering 190p in cash or 190p nominal RTZ convertible stock for each Ward share.

Dealings in the shares of Duxie Steels are to start again on Monday. They were suspended after the directors were advised that an offer for the company was "imminent".

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Dalgety expands in Canada

Mr David Donne, left, chairman of Dalgety, the international food and agricultural merchandising group, announced yesterday that the company is expanding its Canadian timber interests with the purchase of Peace Wood Products from Canadian Gypsum for £12m. Its acquisition will add 30 per cent to the annual capacity of Dalgety's existing Canadian sawmills.

The purchase, conditional on the approval of the Canadian authorities, is being financed by a new share issue.

\$1,000m DRUG TAKEOVER

SmithKline, the Philadelphia drug company, and Beckman Instruments have reached a preliminary merger agreement valued at about \$1,000m. The purchase of Beckman and SmithKline's search for a health-care concern. The California-based company will provide SmithKline with a stake in medical diagnostics, biotechnology and molecular biology.

Airborne order

Racal-Decca has won a £500,000 order from the Ministry of Defence for airborne navigation systems. Most of the equipment will be installed in Andover aircraft based at RAF Brize Norton, Oxfordshire.

Bernard Darty, president of the Dart appliance chain stores in France, was charged yesterday with illegally transferring money to Switzerland. He is the tenth client of Paribas bank to be charged with breaching currency regulations.

Video boom

Japan exported 909,100 video cassette recorders in October, the greatest number ever in a single month. Of the total, 309,600 were shipped to the United States, 17 per cent up on a year earlier, and 345,700 to the EEC, up 138 per cent.

London rubbish will earn £3m

The Greater London Council expects to sell more than £3m worth of electricity in this financial year from its plant refuse incinerator at Edmonton.

Last year the GLC sold electricity worth £2.6m to the Thames Water Authority and the Eastern Electricity Board. That recouped nearly three-quarters of the operating costs of the incinerator, which burns 400,000 tons of rubbish a year.

New Mobil bid 'under a cloud'

US Steel said all the conditions and contingencies in Mobil's revised offer for Marathon Oil place a substantial cloud over the offer.

It said the revised Mobil offer of \$126 a share for 51 per cent of Marathon's common stock was apparently designed to appear more attractive than United States steel's offer of \$125 a share. However, the conditions attached rendered the new Mobil offer unattractive.

Brazil contract

Petrobras, the Brazilian national oil company, has awarded a \$290m (£150m) contract for offshore oil and gas field development to a consortium which includes Worley Engineering, part of the William Press group.

Airline cuts pay

Republic Airlines said in Minneapolis that most of its union employees would take a 10 per cent pay cut for six months as part of the airline's cost-cutting programme.

The Suez Canal Authority is raising transit tolls by an average 5 per cent from January 1.

Annual Report 1981

BRITISH ASSETS TRUST

A GROWTH OF INCOME INVESTMENT TRUST
WITH 67% OF ASSETS OVERSEAS

Dividend Growth since 1974

+216%

+134%

+150%

BAT Dividend UK Company Dividend UK Investment Trust Dividends

To: D.T.M. Ross, The Secretarial Department, Ivory & Sime Limited, Freeport, Edinburgh EH2 0BY.

Please send me a copy of the 1981 Annual Report for British Assets Trust.

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EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

FINANCIAL NEWS



Among the groups of workers who have benefited from the cash-to-cheque wages scheme are Greater London Council park keepers.

Bonus for a cashless wage

London park keepers who received a £150 bonus each for agreeing to a wage payment by Giro cheque instead of cash each week are being asked to give up their financial habits. Employers up and down the land are trying to switch their wages systems from a weekly cash basis to a monthly cheque or bank transfer. And they believe that paying out a bonus, an interest free loan, better staff benefits or even a lottery for a car or holiday is a small price to pay for persuading the British worker to give up the comforting feel of a fistful of fivers each Friday.

The right of manual workers to be paid in cash is enshrined in the Truck Acts passed in the nineteenth century to stop unscrupulous employers paying their down-trodden labour in kind rather than cash.

Employers can only offer anything other than hard cash on the written consent of the worker. The Truck Acts must rank as one of our greatest anachronisms — one can hardly imagine the British Leyland management attempting to fob off its workforce with payment in Mini Metros at the end of the month.

But tradition dies hard — around half British workers

receive cash wages. On the Continent the figure varies between 5 and 20 per cent. In France the law works in reverse. Employees earning more than a low minimum figure must accept payment by cheque or bank transfer. Not unrelated is the fact that Britain has a much smaller proportion of bank account holders than any of its European neighbours. The clearing banks and National Giro have not been slow to spot the possibilities. This year they have been running a student campaign to speed the move to cashless pay.

The employers need little persuasion, according to Terry McCarthy, the high street banks project executive. "The security problems of handling cash wages are alarming. It is a very expensive business, guarding the money and despatching it. Companies can make substantial savings by changing their system."

"It is quite reasonable to offer workers an incentive to change. The £150 paid to the GLC workers seems on the high side, but given the cost of cash handling over the years it might be quite a realistic figure."

According to the high street banks' own research the cost to the employer of processing cash wages is now around £30 per employee a

year. According to the GLC its own saving will be just a little less. The £150 represents several years' benefit.

Legally employers cannot force a change on their workers, and despite all the arguments and inducements many are suspicious. Philip Bryant at National Giro (which suggested to the Wilson Committee that the Truck Acts be amended) says: "There seems to be a heavily entrenched feeling about the use of cash in this country. People like it. Employers offer all sorts of deals to persuade them to change."

There may be a lump sum payment — usually between £25 and £75, reflecting the direct saving to the employer. This bonus is taxable. Since a changeover from weekly cash to monthly cheque in arrears involves workers in a cash flow crisis there is often the offer of an interest free loan equivalent to three or four weeks' money repayable over a few months or years.

For employees earning less than £8,500 a year the benefit is not taxable. The bank may, for its part, provide free banking for a period plus cheque guarantee cards, credit cards and other services automatically.

Some companies offer improved benefits in addition to cash or loan incentives. Debenhams, one of the few retail chains to achieve 100 per cent non-cash payment of wages increased its in-store staff discount from 15 to 20 per cent to obtain agreement. Marconi offered workers at its Gateshead factory staff status, with increased job security and better holidays.

Employers often conduct these deals through the unions. Once accepted non-cash payment becomes a condition of employment, although a workers' agreement to payment by means other than cash can, apparently, still be withdrawn under the Truck Acts at a month's notice.

But no-one, it appears, has been so churlish as to do it. Perhaps they haven't had the backing of the banks and its lengthening queues.

One newspaper survey conducted on the subject of cash wages showed that around a third of readers who responded objected to going over to non-cash wages because of inconvenient banking hours and the lunch hour jams.

Margaret Drummond

BCA goes into waste disposal for £3m

By Margaret Pagano

The British Car Auction Group has entered the service cleaning industry with the purchase for £3m of Maybank Enterprises, a private waste disposal group.

The deal is being made through BCA's 69 per cent-owned subsidiary, Atwood Garages, whose shares were suspended yesterday morning at the company's request at 32p. Only last month, when Mr David Wickins, BCA's chairman, announced that the group was trying to make the acquisition, Maybank described the news as premature.

Last night Mr Wickins explained that it had taken some time to reach agreement with the 50 family members and trusts that controlled Maybank, but he was very pleased that it had finally come off.

Maybank has extensive gravel reserves, said to be valued at £80m, as well as a cavity wall insulation business in Derbyshire, a paper conversion subsidiary and a house construction company in Sussex.

Maybank, which employs 300 people, last year made pretax profits of £109,000.

Rediffusion result clips shares

By Our Financial Staff

television developments, will provide continuing growth over the next few years, since the group has already experienced an increase in video rentals while the number of colour televisions on rental continued to decline in the first six months to September.

More than 800,000 recorders are expected to be rented or sold this year, three times as many as in 1980. This takes the total to 1.3 million recorders in use.

The half-year results showed pretax profits rising to £7.5m compared with £6.9m last time, but the market, expecting better figures, marked the group's shares down 14p to 167p. Shareholders get an unchanged dividend of 1.78p gross.

Brengreen lifts dividend as profits jump 41pc

By Our Financial Staff

Brengreen Holdings, refuse collector to Southend Council, has reported a sharp jump in profits and sales at the half-way stage and the purchase of a clutch of industrial cleaning companies with the proceeds of its rights issue earlier this year.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to October 10 rose by 41 per cent to £425,000. Sales were 40 per cent higher at £1.2m. The half-time dividend is being raised to 0.57p, an increase of a third, adjusted for their rights issue.

Mr David Evans, the chairman, says that the contract but painting and decorating to expand and he expects five

Hayters coming to USM

By Paul Maitland

Hayters, the Bishop's Stortford manufacturers of powered mowers and welders, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market by way of a placement of 44,980 shares at £1.50 each.

At the placing price, the company is capitalised at £66.5m. The shares placed represent 17.3 per cent of Hayters' capital and have come from existing shareholders excluding directors. Directors and their families directly or indirectly control 53 per cent of the company.

Hayters started in 1946 as an agricultural builder. Its founder, Mr Douglas Hayter, switched to manufacturing grass cutters after developing his first machine, reputedly out of an old motor bike engine and a dustbin lid.

Total sales in 1980 were £5.56m and pretax profits £687,000. Mr William Barracough, the managing director, estimates that pretax profits this year will be £626,000, after writing off £96,000 for losses resulting from an export order to Iran.

The company says it will declare a final dividend of 15p gross. On the basis of this, the yield would be 10 per cent and the P/E ratio 11.7.

Dealings are expected to start on December 4.

Small setback at Capital & Counties

By Drew Johnston

A flood of new commercial and industrial property coming on to the market over the last six months has made the letting market difficult, according to Mr Keith Wallis, chairman of Capital & Counties property company.

Despite a rise in interest charges from £410,000 to £1.2m for the six months to September 29 the company has recorded a pretax revenue profit figure, only marginally down, at £3.04m

from £3.3m, last time. But operating income was substantially up, at £5.06m, compared with £4.44m. Part of this increase is accounted for by a rise in income from property trading, from £486,000 to £628,000. Capital profit after the reduced tax charge, down from £1.03m to £464,000, is up on last year at £1.57m from £816,000.

The company intends to open market valuation on March 25, 1981.

dividend of 1.71p gross per share, an increase on last year's interim of 1.42p per ordinary share.

Valuation of completed properties is up by about 19 per cent at £138.7m against £116.2m last year.

The company says these properties were revalued by independent professional March 25, 1981.

£1.2m issue by Concord Rotaflex

Concord Rotaflex is raising £1.2m by an issue of preference shares and is forecasting a return to profits for this year. It plans to issue £500,000 of convertible preference shares at 9 1/2 per cent and £700,000 of redeemable preference shares at 11 1/2 per cent to Equity Capital for industry in return for £1.2m cash. The proceeds will be used to cut short-term indebtedness and provide for expansion.

Concord's balance sheet has been substantially strengthened and further improvement is expected. Pretax profits for 1981 are expected to be at least £1m, compared with 1980's £1.2m loss. A total dividend of 2.25p gross is predicted for this year, against just 0.142p gross for 1980.

Nimslo USM quote

The London Stock Exchange has granted permission for dealings in the capital of Nimslo International in the Unlisted Securities Market. Therefore, the offer for the capital of Nimslo European Holdings, the proposals relating to the NEM loan stocks and the acceptance of applications for the issue of 7.5m Nimslo shares are now wholly unconditional.

Leopold Joseph

Leopold Joseph Holdings, the merchant banking group, reports that pretax profits for the half-year to September 30 were slightly down on the corresponding period of the previous year. This is partly because of the four point rise in short-term interest rates in the last quarter. Holding the interim payment at 2.67p gross, the board reports that the volume of business undertaken continues to expand.

Costs have been well contained and the board looks forward to another successful year.

Howard Tenens

Although turnover of Howard Tenens Services dropped from £10.6m to £9.5m in the six months to September 30, pretax profits doubled to £308,000. Redundancy and reorganization costs took £173,000 against £117,000.

Mr E. C. Morris, chairman, says he expects the second half to yield a group attributable profit not less than that achieved in the first half, assuming that there are no significant industrial problems within the motor industry, which still remains the group's largest customer.

Bowthorpe acquisition

Bowthorpe Holdings, the Sussex-based electrical and electronic components group, has acquired 85 per cent of Devlin Electronics of Basingstoke. Devlin makes electronic switch keyboards, key panels and has an expanding distribution division. The purchase price of £743,750 comprises £150,000 cash and the allotment of fully-paid ordinary 10p shares in the capital of Bowthorpe.

Investor's week
Shares continue to hold their ground

The moving finger writes, and having writ moves on. Serenely, the FT 30-share index rose this week from 520.2 to 533.4 but it is the wagging finger of fate that I fear.

Sceptics reason thus: in terms of pounds we British have celebrated the fall in United States interest rates more than anyone else. Since Black Monday at the end of September London shares have risen by around 17 per cent, and the nearest, my friends at brokers Hoare, Govett tell me, to this is bourse in Hongkong with a gain 15 1/2 per cent. Wall Street, possibly the intended beneficiary of the Federal Reserve's tiny steps to cheaper money, has fallen. Everybody may be out of step save our London — may be.

If interest rates are the key to London, a further half a per cent cut in bank base rates is probably in stock market prices already; a full one point cut would, equally probably, give shares another kilip at what is seasonally a merry time for markets.

But already City eyes are looking to next year when interest rates could start rising as activity quickens, and the balance of payments yawns into deficit. The again, Mrs Shirley Williams' victory at Crosby may (for the present) mean more ammunition for Government "wets" in their drive for

reflation (and still higher share prices).

But next year a stock market ringing the bells for an equity boom may start wringing its hands at the spectre of a Tory defeat at the next polls.

All this is still in the future.

For the present we can join with brokers Phillips & Drew in rejoicing at the way company profits in the third quarter of this year (according to their still incomplete sample), are 50 per cent up on a year earlier, and we saw this week how big names like Courtaulds, BPC, Metal Box and Avon after streamlining have been turning in profit increases of between 40 per cent and 100 per cent well before the economy began to move.

What I really like about today's markets is the long-dated gilt-edged yields have rattled down in recent weeks from well over 15 per cent to 14 1/4 per cent. This has narrowed the yield gap between these long-dated stocks and shares from a record 9 1/2 per cent to a more acceptable 8 per cent.

The recent rise in shares has, I know, been based on rising activity quickens, and the balance of payments yawns into deficit. The again, Mrs Shirley Williams' victory at Crosby may (for the present) mean more ammunition for Government "wets" in their drive for

Peter Wainwright

A present from Yorkshire

Grandparents stuck for a Christmas present for a child often resort to a fiver pushed between the folds of a card.

Yorkshire Bank has produced a Christmas package which solves this problem and should delight any savings conscious 10-year-old. A person who opens a savings account with a minimum of £2 receives a special Christmas pack containing a savings box and a savings account passbook in the name of the child with the amount of the gift entered.

The pack can be obtained from any Yorkshire Bank branch, and the bank's head office will be happy to give details of nearest branches or how to open an account by post.

Companies register

A directory of all companies registered in England and Wales is available on microfilm from the Registrar of Companies.

The index is alphabetical and contains more than 800,000 companies, showing registered numbers, dates of incorporation, registered office addresses, accounting reference dates and the latest dates to which annual returns and accounts have been made up and filed.

The directory can be viewed and order forms obtained at Companies House in City Road, London EC1. Written enquiries should be sent to the registrar at Cardiff.

Your money markets best buys

Banks

Current account — as interest paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers. Local Authority Yearling Bonds

12-month fixed rate investments, interest 14 1/2 per cent of basic rate tax (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £100, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Local Authority Town Hall Bonds

Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). Best offers: year, Kingston-upon-Hull 13 1/2 per cent, Nottingham City 14 1/2 per cent, 5 years, Trafford 14 1/2 per cent, 6 years, Herts 14 1/2 per cent, 8-10 years, East

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-328 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24806.

Finance for Industry

Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of 3 1/2 per cent, 13 1/2 per cent, 14 1/2 per cent, 15 per cent, 16 per cent, 17 per cent, 18 per cent, 19 per cent, 20 per cent, 21 per cent, 22 per cent, 23 per cent, 24 per cent, 25 per cent, 26 per cent, 27 per cent, 28 per cent, 29 per cent, 30 per cent, 31 per cent, 32 per cent, 33 per cent, 34 per cent, 35 per cent, 36 per cent, 37 per cent, 38 per cent, 39 per cent, 40 per cent, 41 per cent, 42 per cent, 43 per cent, 44 per cent, 45 per cent, 46 per cent, 47 per cent, 48 per cent, 49 per cent, 50 per cent, 51 per cent, 52 per cent, 53 per cent, 54 per cent, 55 per cent, 56 per cent, 57 per cent, 58 per cent, 59 per cent, 60 per cent, 61 per cent, 62 per cent, 63 per cent, 64 per cent, 65 per cent, 66 per cent, 67 per cent, 68 per cent, 69 per cent, 70 per cent, 71 per cent, 72 per cent, 73 per cent, 74 per cent, 75 per cent, 76 per cent, 77 per cent, 78 per cent, 79 per cent, 80 per cent, 81 per cent, 82 per cent, 83 per cent, 84 per cent, 85 per cent, 86 per cent, 87 per cent, 88 per cent, 89 per cent, 90 per cent, 91 per cent, 92 per cent, 93 per cent, 94 per cent, 95 per cent, 96 per cent, 97 per cent, 98 per cent, 99 per cent, 100 per cent.

Finance House Deposits (UDT)

Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of £10,000 or more: 1 month, 14 1/2 per cent; 3 months, 15 1/2 per cent; 6 months, 16 1/2 per cent; 12 months, 17 1/2 per cent.

Foreign Currency Deposits*

Interest paid without deduction of tax.

Building Societies

Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 per cent. Term shares 2 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 2 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL STORES LIMITED				
PROFIT AND DIVIDEND BREAK NEW RECORDS				
Profits before tax rose to a new record. Earnings per stock unit increased to 40.64p. Total dividends for the year amount to 12.5p per stock unit compared with 11.62p last year and are covered over three times on an historic cost basis.				
The financial strength of the Group is demonstrated in the balance sheet where the provision for unearned profit, etc amounts to £142 million and the 1979 property valuation shows a surplus of £250 million with a further 25 per cent increase in the value of the UK properties indicated by the March 1981 informal valuation. Stockholders' funds exceed £1 billion.				
The unaudited profits before tax for the first five months of the current year are ahead of those for the same period last year. We believe that the spread of our activities both in the UK and overseas, the strength of operational management, strong liquidity and the large property content in our portfolio, will enable us to continue to give a good account of ourselves.				
Comparative figures to 31st March	1979	1980	1981	
Turnover (including VAT)	1,436,577	1,743,015	1,798,364	
Group profit before taxation	155,365	172,752	179,532	
Taxation (including deferred tax)	53,541	76,635	78,406	
Cash flow	83,477	82,324	102,395	
Net current assets	438,615	486,396	529,201	
Ordinary Stockholders' funds	554,789	615,978	680,325*	

*Excluding surplus on valuations of properties and also provisions for unearned profit, etc.

GUS operates stores 1,200 High Street, Retail and Industrial Establishments in the UK and Overseas

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- * Investment freedom worldwide in any company quoted or unquoted.
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Name _____

Address _____

THE ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANIES

Stock Exchange Prices Firmer tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Nov 25; Dealings end, Dec 4; 5 Comango Day, Dec 7; Settlement Day, Dec 14
5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E			
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Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 The World of Rugby: the Kiwi and the Roo (r). 9.30 Swap Shop: Thanks to an orbiting television satellite, Choppers Roadshow will be transmitted from space. 12.12 News. 12.15 Grandstand. The line-up is 12.20 Football Focus (with Bob Wilson). 12.50 Newbury racing. 1.10 Boxing from Wembley Arena. 1.20 Newbury racing. 1.40 Skiing (previews of the 1981/82 World Cup season which opens in Val d'Isère next week). Plus preview of the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup Handicap Steeplechase at Newbury. 1.55 The big race itself. 2.15 Swimming: The Arena Sprint. From Coventry and the Cadbury's Club Championship. 2.30 Snooker: Coral UK Professional Championship, from Preston. 2.50 Table Tennis: Lambert and Butler Championships. 3.10 Swimming — back to Coventry. 3.30 Snooker (cont'd). 3.45 Half-time scores.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University. Today's subjects are Health Choices ("See Saw") at 10.10. Computing Behind the Scenes (systems analyst at work) at 10.35. Technology (jets are not enough) at 11.00 and Maths and Files. At 11.25. Open University transmission ends at 11.50 am. At 2.45, Saturday Chess: Souths Stubbs (1953) Comedy, starring Bert Lancelotti. He plays a marine sergeant on trial for desertion. There's a flashback, involving the sinking of a yacht and the sinking of a nightclub. Co-starring Virginia Mayo, as a stranded showgirl. Chuck Connors, Arthur Shields, Barry Kelly and Leon Askin. Directed by Arthur Lubin.

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: Learning with the Muppets. 9.35 Thunderbirds: puppets in space. 10.30 Tassie: the noisy, busy show for youngsters and unsophisticated parents. 12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.20 On the Ball (St John); 12.45 Rallying (Lombard RAC Rally, with Henri Toivonen defending his crown); 1.15 News; 1.20 The ITV Six. We see, from Wolverhampton, the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30. And, from Market Rasen, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45. 3.00 Gymnastics: The World Championships, from Moscow. Direct by satellite from the Olympic Sports Complex. The Women's All-round Final, and the Men's All-round Final. All-round Final, four times British Gymnastics champion, makes her debut as gymnastics commentator.

Radio 4

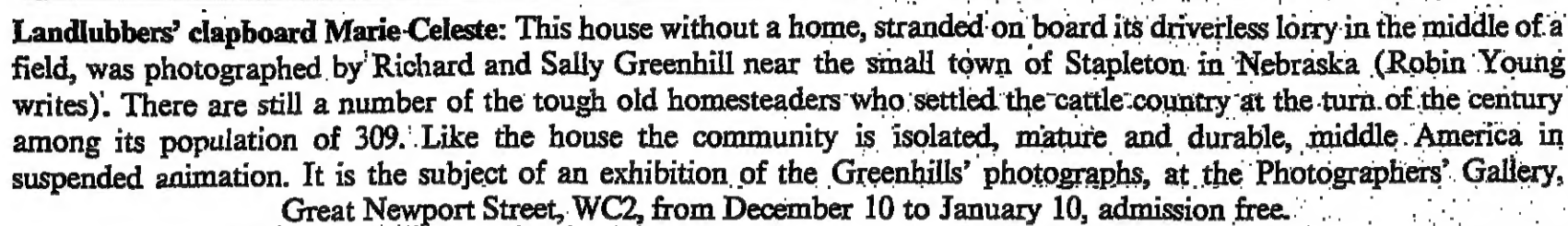
6.30 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 News. 6.35 Farming Today. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 The Sunday Papers. 7.15 On your Farm. 7.40 News. 7.55 Weather and Programme News. 8.15 Sport on 4. 8.25 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Breakfast. 9.30 News. 10.05 The Week in Westminster. 10.30 Daily Script. 10.45 Pick of the Week. 11.25 From our own Correspondent. 12.00 News. 12.05 The News Quiz. 12.15 Weather. 12.20 Play "Thirty Minutes" by Leonard Green. 1.00 Medicine Now. 1.30 Profiler: A personal portrait: writer and feminist, Fay Weldon. 2.00 Where Did It Go Wrong? How We Caught the British Disease. A historical fantasy in two parts by Roy Lewis, in which a fictional reporter, played by Anna Massey, seeks to reconstruct the present state of the country from the past. 4.30 Does He Take Sugar? A magazine of special interest to disabled listeners and their families. 5.00 People and Places (test in the form of a quiz). 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 Weather and Programme News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Short Island Diary. Castaway: Sir Douglas Bader. 6.55 Stop the Week with Robert. 7.25 Baker's Dozen. 8.30 Play, The Irony of Fate or I Hear You Enjoyed Your Bath. A Modern Russian Comedy by Emil Braginsky and Eldar Rylov. 9.55 Weather. 10.00 News.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. 8.00 News. 8.05 Adelaide. Ibert, Chabrier, Chaminade, Messiaen; records. 9.05 Record Review. 10.15 Stereo Release New record: Schubert. 11.00 Robert Mayer Concert. Third of six children's concerts direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. With: Kailash, Purcell, Telleman, Handel. 12.15 Bandstand. Brass band recital: Erik Lidzans, Gilbert Winser, Derek Bourgeois. 1.00 News. 1.05 Early Music Forum.

Radio 2

5.00 Play it Again! Selection of recent music broadcasts. 5.00 Jazz Record Requests with Peter Clayton. 5.45 Critics' Forum. A weekly discussion on cinema, theatre, books, broadcasting and the visual arts. 6.35 Berkeley, Macdonald and Mozart. Chamber music recital. 7.30 Pellets and Melodians. A lyric drama in five acts by Debussy. The new English National Opera production direct from the London Coliseum. Acts 1-3. 9.05 Horace Walpole and Thomas Gray. Portrait of a friendship based on their letters. 9.30 Pellets and Melodians. Acts 4 & 5. 10.50 Apocryphal Stories by Karl Caplan. "Lazarus". 11.00 News. 11.05 Howells on record. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 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Looking to nature for clues of winter's weather

Each autumn we look to the behaviour of wildlife for clues of the winter weather to come. The quantity of holly-berries or oak mast is probably the best known sign—the greater the abundance the colder will be the winter. The early arrival of migrating birds is also said to augur a severe season.

Last year not only did the signs point to a cold winter but an intrepid Canadian team grabbed the headlines by promising us one of the "coldest winters on record". In fact, we breezed through a placid winter. While it was not particularly mild, it was dry and sunny with a marked absence of windy weather.

So what happened to our dreadful winter? This failure permits us to ask about the current status of long-range weather forecasting. All the more so as the Meteorological Office decided to choose last winter to discontinue the publication of its monthly forecasts on the grounds of the need to reduce public expendi-

At the time the Canadian forecast was made it attracted considerable criticism from the meteorological community. Many weathermen were incredulous that the prediction should give such details of the day-to-day progress of the weather. This was far more than others dared to do.

As for the predictions of the impact of the winter, this, it was argued, was no more than an historical record of what had happened in 1963. So if this winter—the coldest since 1740 in southern England—was to be repeated the same extraordinary atmospheric patterns would have to prevail.

cast was off beam almost from the word go. The global atmospheric patterns were, however, different in a more subtle manner. In 1963 the important features were well developed stationary high pressure systems off the coast of Oregon and over Iceland during most of the winter. That led to the

eastern half of the United States, most of Europe, Japan and China having exceptionally cold weather while Greenland, Alaska and Central Asia basked in unaccustomed mildness.

Last winter things were slightly different. High pressure settled over the Rocky Mountains. This brought precipitation to the far

longed record cold to the east coast of the United States and a disastrous lack of snow to the ski resorts in the west.

On this side of the Atlantic high pressure was more often found farther south over Europe. This meant that the Mediterranean bore the brunt of extreme weather with exceptional cold in Greece, heavy snow in Spain and the worst

snow in Spain and the worst drought in 50 years in Portugal coupled with damaging frosts. In one-limited instance, the shift in the onset of the winter as one likely to feature abnormal patterns was correct. But this shows up one of the great problems of long-range forecasting. Small shifts in these patterns produce radically different results. Clearly, we need to do a lot better. But what are the prospects for getting reliable long-range weather forecasts?

The daily forecasts published by the Meteorological Office, have, despite public scepticism, made steady progress. The advent of large computers, plus satellite ob-
